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ESTABLISHED 1802.

1885.

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO'S

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

SEEDS

For the Vegetable Garden,

For the Flower Garden,

For the Lawn,

For the Farm,

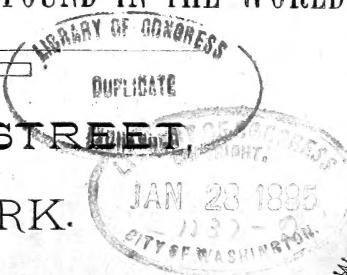
For the Nursery.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE WORLD.

No. 15 JOHN STREET

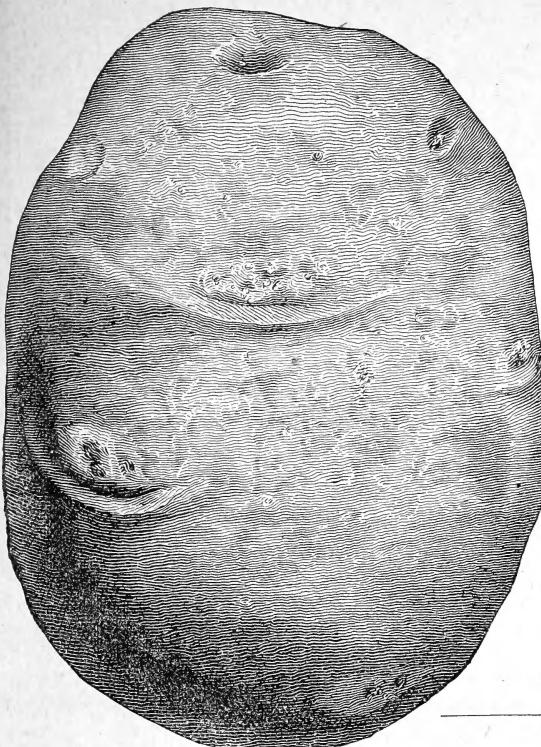
NEW YORK.

Alfred Cobb, Printer, 74 Maiden Lane, N. Y.



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TWO NEW POTATOES,

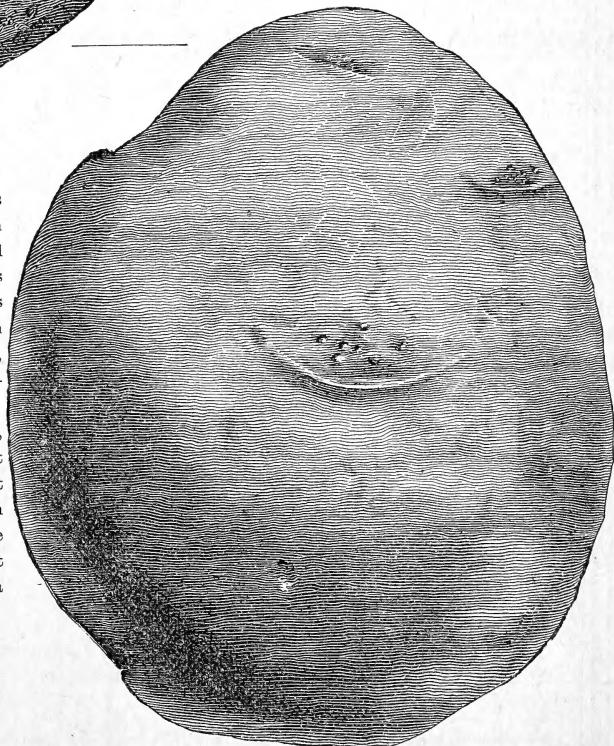
Introduced for the First Time.

We have purchased of MR. E. S. BROWNELL, of Essex Junction, Vt., his entire stock of the "GREAT EASTERN" and "DICTATOR" Potatoes, perhaps the most valuable two varieties now in cultivation. We give Mr. BROWNELL's description of each.

GREAT EASTERN POTATO.

MR. BROWNELL says:—I originated this potato in 1880, from the Excelsior and Peach Blow. It grows very large with few small ones; eyes few and nearly even with the surface; tubers oval and somewhat flattened. I took two tubers out of one hill that weighed two lbs. each. They were very smooth and free from prongs. I never saw a hollow or false hearted potato among them. Vines are medium and stocky, foliage dark green, color of skin white, flesh when cooked is *very* white, table quality *first-rate*. It matures medium early, grows compact in the hill and is easy to dig. It is one of the best producing potatoes I ever grew, if not the most productive, healthy and free from rot or decay.

Per Barrel.....\$10 00 Per Bushel.....\$5 00
Per $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel..... 3 00 Per Peck..... 2 00



DICTATOR POTATO.

MR. BROWNELL says:—I also originated this potato from the Excelsior and Peach Blow in 1880. DICTATOR grows large with few small ones. It has a bright green foliage, vines medium to large, stocky, and matures medium late, about two weeks later than the Great Eastern. Color of the skin white, eyes few and not very deep. Quality *first-rate*.

It is very productive, does not grow hollow, cooks white, table quality excellent. It grows compact in the hill, which make it easy to dig. Ninety (90) bushels were grown from one barrel of seed of these large potatoes with common field cultivation cut with two eyes in a piece and two pieces in a hill.

Per Barrel... \$11 00 Per Bushel....\$5 00
Per $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel. 3 00 Per Peck.... 2 00

SCALE OF EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES ON SEEDS, &c., FROM NEW YORK.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States and Territories. These rates are only approximative. It is impossible to give them exact, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

	Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Iowa	Idaho	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	S. Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming					
Pkgs. of 1 lb. or less.																																									
" over 1 lb. to 2 lb.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50					
" " 2 "	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50					
" " 3 "	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60					
" " 4 "	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75					
" " 5 "	95	100	125	100	130	100	35	100	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95					
" " 7 "	115	120	175	150	30	150	40	125	115	75	65	90	115	65	125	55	45	70	100	120	90	115	380	60	30	45	95	55	460	60	30	90	75	150	50	55	65	75	150		
" " 10 "	125	150	260	200	35	200	45	160	125	85	75	100	125	75	160	60	50	50	80	120	150	110	125	495	65	35	50	100	60	610	65	35	100	85	200	55	60	75	85	200	
" " 15 "	175	175	340	250	40	250	45	200	175	100	90	125	175	90	200	70	50	50	100	150	175	125	175	640	75	40	50	125	70	800	75	40	125	100	250	60	70	90	100	250	
" " 20 "	175	200	425	300	45	300	50	225	175	125	100	140	175	125	100	225	80	55	55	110	175	200	150	175	750	90	45	65	150	80	950	90	45	140	125	300	70	80	100	125	300
" " 25 "	200	250	510	325	50	325	55	275	200	150	110	160	200	110	275	90	60	60	125	200	250	175	200	885	100	50	75	150	50	90	1125	100	50	160	150	325					
" " 30 "	250	275	595	375	50	375	60	325	250	160	130	175	250	130	325	100	65	65	145	225	275	200	250	1050	115	50	80	160	100	1325	115	50	175	160	375	90	100	130	160	375	
" " 35 "	275	325	680	425	50	425	70	350	275	175	150	200	275	150	350	110	75	75	165	250	325	225	275	1180	125	50	90	175	110	150	125	50	200	175	425						
" " 40 "	300	350	765	475	60	475	70	400	300	200	160	225	300	160	400	125	80	80	185	275	350	250	300	1315	140	60	95	200	125	1675	140	60	325	200	475	115	125	160	200	475	
" " 45 "	325	375	850	525	70	525	75	425	325	225	175	250	325	225	175	250	135	50	90	200	300	375	275	325	1450	150	70	105	225	135	1860	150	70	250	225	525	125	175	225	625	

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, *viz.*, a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture, to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barn-yard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained, preferably by tile; but, if possible, a location should be selected that is naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly proportion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up the rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow every thing in drills or straight lines, not even excepting Corn and Potatoes. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills and other special information are given in the body of the Catalogue. The least distance is named in order to economize space. It might be increased in some cases with advantage. The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hot-bed, or even in a cold frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can in many cases be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the Catalogue, if strictly observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

TO PREPARE A COLD-FRAME.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the Winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the Fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when Spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out for early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, and Radish may be sown in a cold frame in the Spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape

of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit two and a half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the South or East, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for the sash should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the most sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two and a half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit close until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seeds in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod, (or common garden soil will do,) mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers, and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.



PRICES.

The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do not include free transit. Please add sixteen cents per pound for prepayment of postage, if desired by mail.

(See also table of Express tariff, page 4.)

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

16 CENTS PER POUND should be added for prepayment of Seeds, if wanted by mail. Charges by Express are not uniform; rates depending on distance and locality. (See table of Express tariff, page 4.) Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the Express Companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance. Of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a **guarantee** of safe arrival by Mail. It is rare, however, that Seeds fail to reach their destination in that way.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT

That our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the Seed; and to save time, Seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by Express, Freight, or Mail, and the Office or Railroad Station which serves their locality.

In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means; but *entirely at the risk of the customer*, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS "C. O. D."

Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go per Express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers, not desiring this mode of carriage, should be accompanied by the cash.

In February we publish a list of **Gladiolus and Spring Bulbs**, and in September a Catalogue of **Dutch Bulbous Roots**.

NOTICE.

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post-Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address,

J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John Street, New York.

Whenever our customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable Seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for Seeds. We would advise making an early test of Seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in the Catalogue, concerning each variety of Seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture, in and around New York. For more Northern and Southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, &c., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves.

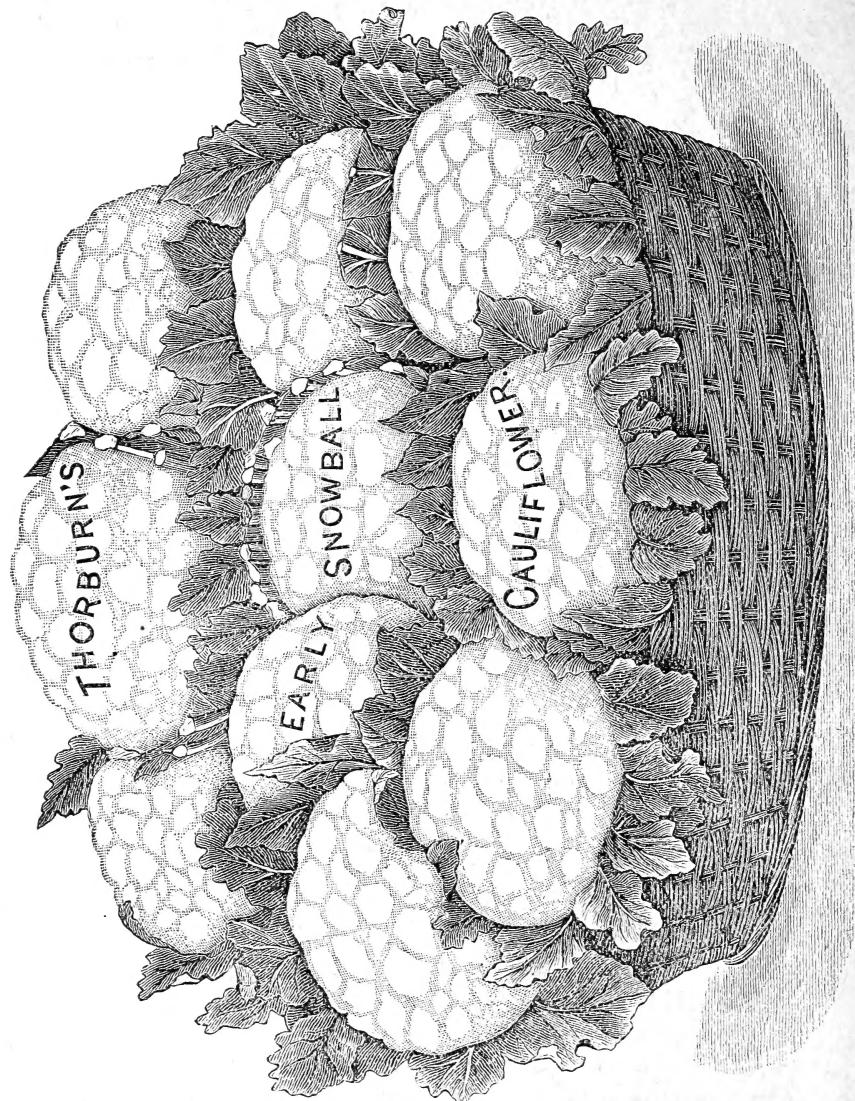
WARRANTIES.

Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seeds, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from the bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in a proper condition, and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to form a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it; and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination; Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, *that while we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, we sell no Seeds with warranty, express or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.*

JAMES M. THORBURN, }
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John St., N. Y.



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

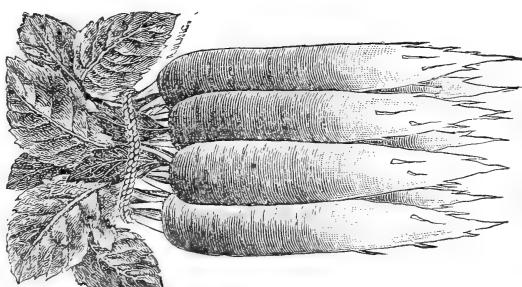
\$5 per oz., 25c. per packet.

SELECT NOVELTIES IN VEGETABLE SEEDS.



BEANS, "Transylvania Butter." <i>A new Pole Bean, with broad green stringless pods 10 inches long, fine and very productive. Per quart.....</i>	\$0 50
CABBAGE, "New Flowering Head Cabbage." <i>Quite a distinct novelty from Germany, the outward appearance of this Cabbage is not unlike a pointed Wakefield, but by cutting in half the interior will be found filled with miniature cauliflowers, which it resembles in flavor. Per packet.....</i>	30
CELERY, "Improved White Plume." <i>This Celery has been in cultivation to a limited extent by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Newark, N. J., for the past seven or eight years under the name of "White Heart." It is claimed by some that the seed was first brought there by a Chinaman, but others equally reliable state that it was found amongst the Golden Heart, and that it is a sport of that variety. However that may be, it is a valuable early market sort, the entire plant generally, with the exception of the outer stalks, being naturally silvery white, requiring but little labor to put in shape for market. Its only fault is that it rarely keeps after Christmas. Per oz., \$2 ; per packet... .</i>	25
CORN, "Perry's Hybrid Sugar." <i>This is the largest extra early sweet corn in cultivation of fine quality, the ears are twelve rowed and twice the size of Minnesota and earlier, most valuable sort. Per quart.....</i>	40
MELON, "Golden Perfection." <i>A new highly perfumed melon of exquisite flavor from Italy, very sugary, small size, slightly oblong, fine netted skin and golden yellow flesh. Per packet.....</i>	25
PEAS, "Cleveland's Rural New Yorker Peas." <i>Said to be the most prolific, as well as the earliest Pea yet produced. Its uniformity of ripening.—All the pods, from the bottom to the top of the haulm, being fully developed, permitting the entire crop to be removed at one picking—a most important consideration to the Market Gardener. Its wonderful productiveness.—The Rural New Yorker of September 1, 1883, reports a trial of Extra Early Peas:—"100 pods weigh 19 ounces, containing 654 seeds, which weigh 8 ounces," an average of six and a half remarkably large Peas to the pod. In comparative test with these were several other Extra Early Peas, selected as being the best representative of their class. A summary of the Rural report shows that one hundred pods taken from the R. N. Y. (Rural New Yorker) Pea weighed 5½ ounces more than a like number taken from the next best variety, and 13½ ounces more than the same number of pods from the poorest, while the Peas taken from the one hundred pods weighed 2½ ounces more than the seeds of the next best Peas, and 5½ ounces more than those of the poorest. Per quart.....</i>	50

PEAS, "Horsford's Market Garden Pea." This new wrinkled pea is the result of a cross between the <i>Alpha</i> and <i>American Wonder</i> , grows from 15 to 30 inches high, is very stocky and requires no bushing. It is extremely prolific and bears its pods always in pairs. Each vine throws out from 15 to 25 laterals, 10 to 15 inches long, and on some of the best plants over 150 pods have been counted. Twenty bushels have been grown from 35 pounds of seed. Its habit is such that a small amount of seed will plant a large plot of ground. Plant the seeds from 3 to 6 inches apart in the drill. It ripens about the same time as <i>McLean's Advancer</i> , and those who have eaten it pronounce it one of the sweetest they have tasted. Per packet.....	\$0 25
RADISH, "Beckert's Chartier." This new Long Radish is described by the originator as deep crimson, varying into a delicate pink to the middle, and thence downward it is a pure waxy white, the quality is unsurpassed. Per packet.....	25
RADISH, "Extra Early Roman Carmine Turnip." Small and delicate, high color, finest for frames. Per lb., \$1.50; per oz	20
RADISH, "Early Globe Shaped Prussian Carmine Turnip." New and quite distinct crisp round Radish of brilliant color, fine for forcing. Per lb., \$1.50; per oz.....	20
SQUASH, "New French Olive." The shape and color of this Squash is exactly that of an olive, its weight attains from 6 to 10 lbs., the skin is smooth and extremely thin and the flesh thick, firm, of a golden yellow color and of remarkably good quality. Per lb., \$2.50; per oz.....	25
SQUASH, "New Pine Apple." Said to be a cross between "White Bush" and the English Vegetable Marrow, adapted for Summer, Fall or Winter use, for Pies, cut in slices, fried or stewed, it is first class. Per lb., \$2.50; per oz.....	25
TOMATO, "King Humbert." King Humbert is particularly recommended on account of its earliness, the handsome form of its fruit, and delicious flavor. It is of a glossy scarlet color, very smooth, of the size and shape of a very large plum, and contains but few seeds; the flavor may best be compared to that of an apple. No Tomato equals it in productiveness. Per oz., 75c.; per packet	25



BECKERT'S CHARTIER RADISH.

James M. Thorburn & Cos

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

—OF—

SEEDS

&c., &c., &c.

 You will notice that our prices are quoted at the New York lowest figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage, for which add **16** cents per pound.

 See page 52 of this Catalogue for complete assortments of **VEGETABLE SEEDS** of approved and choice Sorts, for from **\$5** to **\$25**.

VEGETABLES.

ARTICHOKE—ARTICHAUT—*Alcachofa*—*Artichode*.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

they are produced in succession for a good while. The flowers expand; hence the indifferent opinion entertained of this vegetable through these being cooked after they have passed the proper stage, when they are tender and delicious.

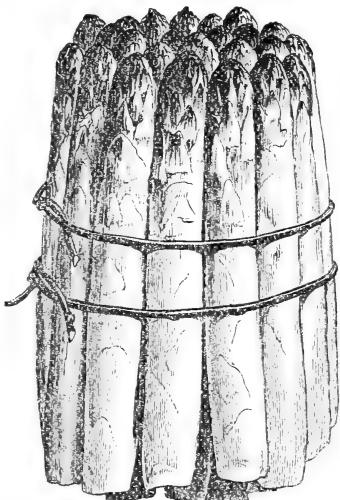
No. 15 French Green Globe, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 35 cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., \$3.50.

No. 18 Large Paris, *very hardy*, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 75 cents.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and, when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as fast as they get ready; if left to ripen on the plant they exhaust it, and no more are produced that season. When cut regularly Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after

ASPARAGUS—ASPERGE—*Esparrago*—Spargel.

	℔ oz.	℔ lb.
20 French Argenteuil.....	25 cts.	\$1.50
24 Conover's Colossal.....	10 cts.	.50
" 2 year old roots, ™ 1000 \$8; ™ 100 \$1.00		



ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. Radish or Lettuce seed may be mixed with it, so as to mark the rows readily, and allow the weeds to be destroyed as soon as they appear. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in the Spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches or more deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the row. Set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in the Autumn, we recommend a top dressing of at least six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and one and a half the other, which will allow the use of a horse and cultivator to keep the weeds under. Every Fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring forked in. In localities away from the seacoast, a dressing of coarse salt given in Spring, at the rate of two pounds to the square yard, will be found very beneficial.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—FÈVE DE MARAIS—*Haba*—Große Bohnen.

	℔ bus. ℔ qt.		℔ bus. ℔ qt.		
27 Early Mazagan.....	\$5 00	25	31 Sword Long Pod.....	\$5 00	25
29 Broad Windsor.....	5 00	25	33 Green Nonpareil.....	5 00	25

KINDS.—No. 27 is the earliest; Nos. 29 and 31 are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF or SNAP BEANS—HARICOTS NAINS—*Frijoles*—Krupp Bohnen.

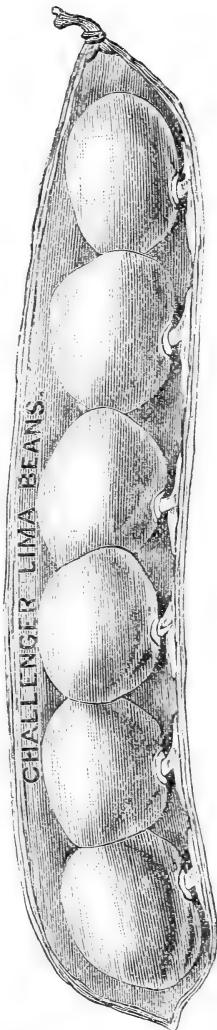
	℔ bus.	℔ qt.		℔ bus.	℔ qt.
34 French Emile.....	\$6 00	40	41 Early Valentine.....	\$4 50	25
36 Ne Plus Ultra.....	6 00	40	42 " " Cleveland's Imp'd	7 00	40
37 Canadian Wonder	7 00	40	43 Negro Long Pod.....	4 00	25
38 Best of All	8 00	40	45 Early Mohawk	4 50	25
39 Fulmer's Early.....	5 00	30	48 Early China.....	4 00	25
40 Osborn's Early Forcing....	8 00	40	50 Early Dun Colored.....	4 00	25

Dwarf or Snap Beans.—Continued.

		℔ bus.	℔ qt.
53	Early Rachel.....	\$4 50	25
55	Early Yellow 6 Weeks.....	4 50	25
59	Long do do	4 50	25
64	Black Wax..... (yellow pod).....	5 50	30
66	White Wax..... "	6 00	30
68	Ivory Pod Wax..... "	9 00	40
69	Golden Wax..... "	7 00	40
71	Crystal Wax..... "	7 00	40
72	Lemon Pod Wax	7 00	40
73	Golden Butter Wax. "	7 00	40
75	Flageolet Wax Red.....	7 00	40
77	" White.....	7 00	40
81	" Improved Green	7 00	40
90	Refugee or 1,000 to 1	4 50	25
90a	Golden Refugee.....	5 00	25
91	Galega	6 00	30
92	Mexican Tree Bean.....	7 00	40
93	White Valentine.....	5 00	30
94	White Prussian Sugar.....	5 00	30
95	White Scimeter.....	4 50	25
97	White Kidney	4 00	25
99	White Marrow.....	3 00	25

KINDS.—Nos. 36, 41, 42, 59 and 64 are the earliest. No. 45 the most hardy. Nos. 36 for green and 64 for yellow pod are best. No. 90 and 91 also for late, and best for pickling. Nos. 64 to 75 are the Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow, transparent pods. Nos. 75 and 81 are the celebrated Flageolet Beans of the French; and although used as a string bean they are superior only as a shell variety, cooked precisely as the Lima they are delicious.

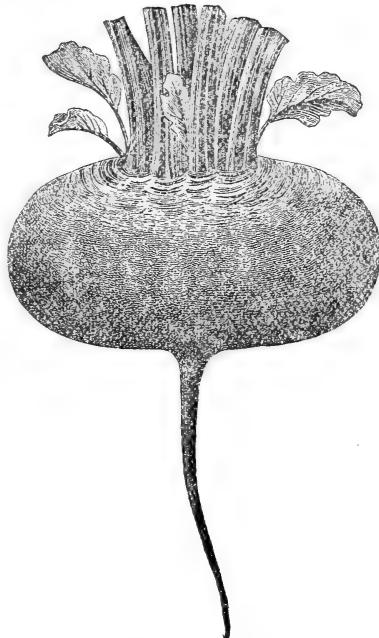
CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

**POLE or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOTS A RAMES—*Frijole de bejucos*—****Stangen- Bohnen.**

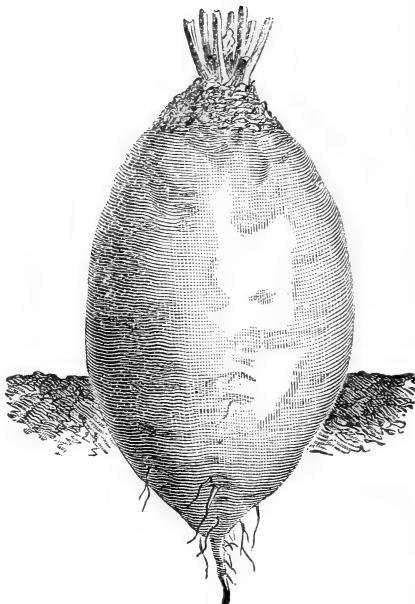
	℔ bus.	℔ qt.	℔ bus.	℔ qt.			
115	Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.....	\$8 00	40	141	Large Red Lima	\$16 00	75
118	Dutch Case Knife	7 00	40	149	Dreer's Lima.....	8 00	40
125	White Cranberry.....	7 00	40	153	White Dutch Runner..	7 00	40
127	Southern Prolific.....	7 00	40	162	Black Wax (yellow pod)	9 00	50
129	Scarlet Runner.....	6 00	30	167	Giant Red Wax	9 00	40
133	Large White Lima.....	8 00	40	169	White Algerian Wax ..	9 00	50
134	Challenger Lima.....	16 00	75	171	Transylvania Butter....	12 00	50
137	Small White Lima.....	8 00	40	173	Mont d'or	10 00	50
139	Speckled Large Lima.	16 00	75	179	French Yard Long (curious and fine).....		1 25

KINDS.—Nos. 115, 118, 162, and 169 are best for Snaps, and Nos. 129, 133, 134 and 149 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May for all except Limas, to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will make about 100 hills, allowing four to five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight to ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



EGYPTIAN BEET.



YELLOW OVOID MANGEL.

BEET—BETTERAVE—*Beta vulgaris*—Rüttelrüben.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
195 Extra Early Dark Egyptian	\$0	75	10	242 Victoria (metallic-red foliage)	
206 Dewing's Extra Early.....	75	10		age).....	\$3 00 30
212 Early Bassano.....	75	10	243 Dell's Black-leaved.....	2 00 20	
214 Early Blood Turnip.....	60	10	247 Scarlet Ribbed Chiian..	2 00 20	
215 Bastian's Blood Turnip..	75	10	248 Yellow Ribbed Chilian...	2 00 20	
220 Early Yellow Turnip.....	75	15	249 Crimson Veined Brazilian.	1 50 15	
229 Long Smooth Blood....	60	10	250 Golden " " .	1 50 15	
240 Ne Plus Ultra (dark foliage)	1	50	251 Scarlet " " .	1 50 15	
241 Crown Prince (deep red foliage).....		2 00			

KINDS.—Nos. 195, 206 and 215 are the earliest and best, if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use Nos. 195 and 215, for General and Winter use; Nos. 214 and 229 also, for Late and Winter crops. Nos. 240 to 251, for ornament, are fine for borders or edgings on account of their brilliant foliage.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be a light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, Etc.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
260 Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	50	10	280 Golden Tankard Man Wurzel	50	10
263 Long Red	"	40	283 Mammoth Long Red....	50	10
271 Yellow Globe	"	50	284 Mammoth Golden.....	1	50
272 Kinver's Yellow Globe	"	50	290 White Sugar.....	40	10
274 Red Globe	"	50	293 Vilmorin's Imp. Sugar...	1	00
278 Yellow Ovoid	"	50	298 Lane's Imp. Sugar.....	50	10

KINDS.—Nos. 260 to 284 inclusive are for feeding cattle. Nos. 290, 293 and 298, for making sugar from, as well as for cattle feeding.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich manure. Sow in May and June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. A celebrated cultivator advises to sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 100 lbs. Blood Guano, 200 lbs., Bone Flour and 400 lbs. Salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop. But, in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation. Cover at first with a piece of canvas, and, as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—*Borrage*—*Borretch*.

℔ ounce, 15 cents; ℔ lb., \$1.00.

The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

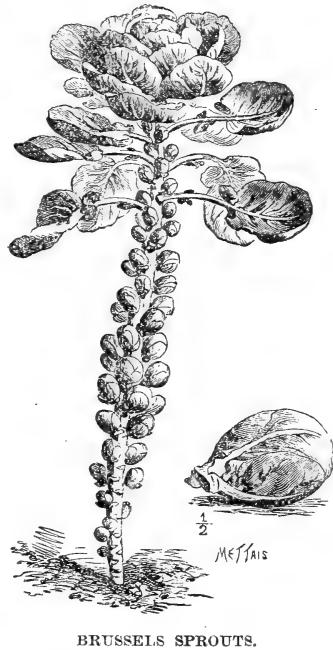
CULTURE.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant to shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCCOLI—BROCOLI—*Brocoli*—*Spargelkohl*.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
300 Early White.....	\$3	00	308 White Cape.....	\$7	00
302 Early Purple.....	3	00	310 White Sprouting.....	3	00
304 Early Walcheren.....	7	00	312 Sulphur-Colored.....	3	00
306 Early Purple Cape (fine) .	4	00	314 Chappel's Cream.....	3	00

KINDS.—The above are the sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally. We recommend No. 306 as the most certain.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CHOUX DE BRUXELLES
—*Berza de Bruselas*—Rosenkohl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
316 Best French, or Roseberry.....	\$2 00	20
318 Improved Dwarf	2 50	25

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows. In gardens both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are without exception the very best winter vegetables that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is as hardy as the common curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted frost soon destroys the large heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sort which cooks prefer; they strip off their outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally good.

BURNET—PIMPERNELE DE JARDIN—*Pimpernela*—Pimpernell.

324 Garden, 10 cents per ounce.....	\$1.00	per pound.
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CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. The leaves have a warm, piquant taste for salads and soups.

CABBAGE—CHOU—*Berza de repollo*—Rohl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
329 Etampes, (very fine).....	\$2 00	20	403 Early Flat Dutch.....	\$4 00	40
330 Little Pixie	2 50	25	412 Large Late Drumhead...	3 00	30
335 Wheeler's Cocoanut.....	2 00	20	415 Large Fine Flat Dutch...	3 00	30
356 Early York.....	1 50	20	418 Silver Leaf Drumhead ...	3 00	30
365 Early Jersey Wakefield...	4 00	40	419 Late Mountain.....	3 00	30
369 Early Winningstadt	2 00	20	420 Marblehead Mammoth...	3 00	30
380 Early Dwarf Savoy.....	2 00	20	421 Fother's Brunswick.....	2 00	20
384 Small Early Ulm Savoy ..	2 00	20	427 Filder Kraut	2 00	20
394 Early Ox-Heart	1 50	20	448 Drumhead Savoy	3 00	30
399 Large Early York	1 50	20	460 Red Solid (for pickling)...	2 00	20
401 Improved Early Summer..	4 00	40			

KINDS.—Nos. 329, 330, 356 and 365 are the earliest. Nos. 369, 401 and 403 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 401. Nos. 412 and 415 are the well-known Winter varieties. Nos. 412, 415 and 418 are the best for main crop. No. 448 is the best for family use.



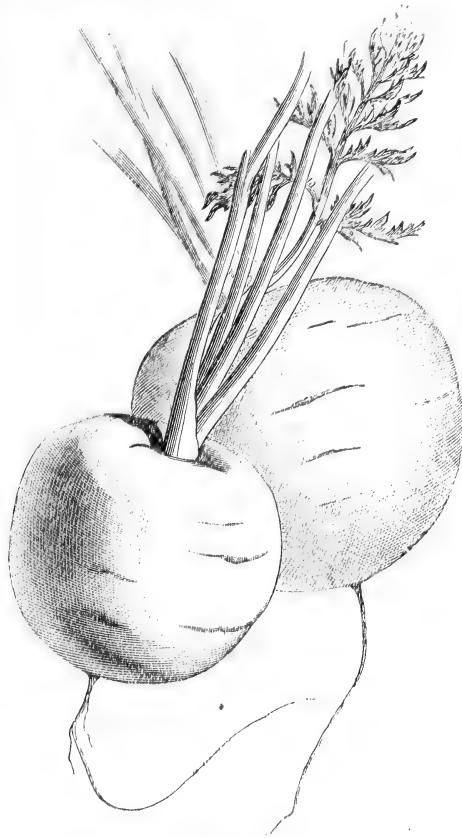
IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER CABBAGE.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbages should be a rich heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early Spring sow in Fall, not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the Spring instead of heading, and in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or Winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with horse and cultivator. To prevent the Turnip Flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slacked lime over them as soon as they appear above ground. Lime or bone-dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop if sown and harrowed in lightly before the plants are set out.

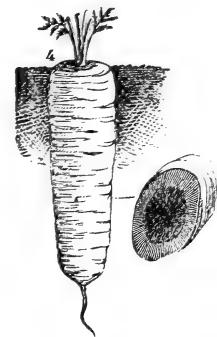
CARDOON—CARDON—*Cardo—Cardon.*

465 Large Solid, 40 cents per ounce.

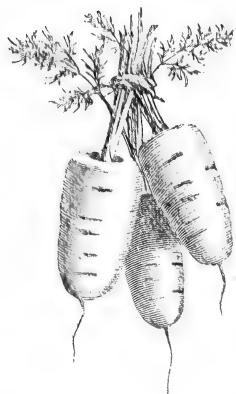
CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups, and stews.



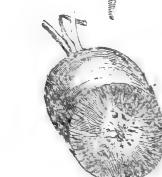
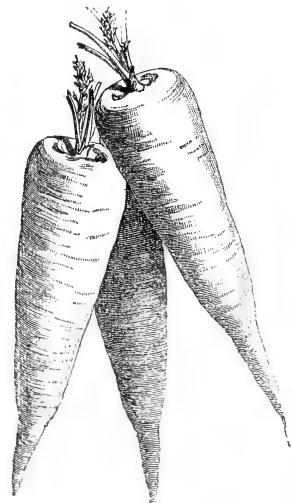
FORCING CARROT.



HALF LONG CARROT.



EARLY HORN CARROT.



LONG ORANGE CARROT.

CARROT—CAROTTE—*Zanahoria*—Möhren.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
469 Extra Early Forcing.....	\$1 00	10
473 Early Scarlet Horn.....	1 00	10
476 Half Long, pointed.....	1 00	10
479 Half Long, stump rooted.....	1 00	10
480 " " " Nantes strain.....	1 00	10
484 New Half Long Luc (short thick).....	1 00	10
484a Half Long Danvers.....	1 00	10
485 Best Long Orange.....	75	10
489 Altringham.....	75	10
493 Long White.....	50	10

KINDS.—For the earliest and latest crops No. 469. It is very tender and fine for the table, and may be sown from April to August. Nos. 476, 484, and 485 are the best for the main crop. No. 485 is particularly recommended for stock; sow two pounds to the acre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 469 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—CHOU-FLEUR—*Coliflor*—Blumenkohl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
499 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt... ℔ pkt., 50c.	\$9 00		509 Early London	\$5 00	50
503 Early Dwarf Erfurt... \$30 00	2 00		512 Thorburn's Nonpareil.	6 00	50
504 Early Snowball, ℔ pkt., 25c.....	5 00		513 Half Early Df. French	6 00	50
505 Early Paris..... 10 00	75		514 Stadholder.....	6 00	50
506 French Imperial 10 00	75		517 Walcheren	6 00	50
507 Large Algiers	8 00	60	522 Late London	5 00	50
			524 Lenormand's	7 00	60
			527 Autumn Giant	6 00	50

KINDS.—Nos. 498 to 505 will be found the finest varieties for early, and Nos. 499 and 504 for forcing. Nos. 507 and 512 for late. No. 524 is also highly recommended.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April, the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage.

CELERI—CELERI—*Apio*—Sellerie.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
528 Improved White Plume \$24 00	2 00		544 Dwarf Crimson.....	\$2 50	25
529 Perfection Heartwell..	5 00	50	547 Sandringham Dwf White	1 50	20
530 Golden Heart.....	4 00	40	549 Giant White Solid	3 00	30
531 Boston Dwarf	4 00	40	553 Celeriac, or Turnip rooted	1 50	20
533 Crawford's Half Dwarf.	4 00	40	555 New Apple Celeriac...	1 50	20
534 Walnut	4 00	40			

KINDS.—Nos. 529, 530, 533, and 549 are the best sorts for family use. We recommend No. 528 for early and No. 529 for main crop. These two sorts are also best for market gardeners.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked. In drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and left to grow till wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weed-ed, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the North, and a month or six weeks later in the Southern States, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil, (as must be done in a deep trench,) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the Winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches of space on the outside of the first and last row. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times: and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart or center of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for Winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in the rows. The weeding is done by horse power, and the earthing or banking up is mostly done by the plow and the spade. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off all surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture. The covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the Winter. If left in the beds where grown, they should be protected by a heavy coat of leaves, straw, &c. The Turnip rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earth-ing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.



IMPROVED WHITE PLUME CELERY.



CURLLED CHERVIL.

CHERVIL—CERFEUIL—*Perifollo—*
Brennlauch.

559 Curled, 15c. ℥ oz., \$1.00 ℥ lb.

563 Tuberous, 20c. ℥ oz., \$2.00 ℥ lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

CHICORY.

COMMON OR WILD.—“*Barbe de Capucin*,” a salad much used in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in Autumn into sand in a cellar, the shoots, which will come up soon, form the *Barbe de Capucin*. Per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10c.

WHITLOOF.—Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep, cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two to three feet thick, more or less, according to the temperature and the quickness of growth required: the Whitloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad as well as a cooked vegetable. Per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10c.

Large rooted, roots of this variety are used for the Chicory of commerce. Per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10c.

COLLARDS—CHOU-CABU—*Cabu—Blätterkohl.*

568 Georgia Grown, 15 cents ℥ oz.; \$1 25 ℥ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July, and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—

MACHE—*Macha o Valerianilla—Stechsalat.*

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
572 Large Seeded.....	\$1.00	10
575 Small Seeded.....	1.00	10
576 Green Cabbaging.....	1.50	20
577 Lettuce Leaved.....	1.50	20

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.



CORN SALAD.

CORN—MAIS—*Mais*—*Mais*.

EXTRA EARLY.

581 Marblehead Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ear, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ quart, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$4.00

583 Perry's Hybrid " (Extra large

size, new) " 10 " " 40 " " 6.00

585 Narragansett Sugar " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

587 Dolly Dutton " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

590 Extra Early Adams (Not a Sugar
Corn) " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

EARLY.

593 Tom Thumb Sugar " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

596 Minnesota " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

599 Crosby's " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

604 Early Dwarf " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

608 Pee & Kay " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE.

610 Old Colony Sugar " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

611 Moore's Concord Sugar " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

612 Amber Cream " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

614 Large Excelsior " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

616 Squantum " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

617 Early Adams (Not a Sugar Corn) " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

GENERAL CROP.

618 Asylum Sugar " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

620 Triumph " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

622 Hickox Improved Sugar " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

626 Stowell's Evergreen Sugar .. " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

LATE.

630 Black Mexican Sugar " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

634 Ne Plus Ultra " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

640 Late Mammoth " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

644 Egyptian " " 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

646 Japanese Striped Maize " 5 " "

647 New Miniature " 5 " "

KINDS.—Nos. 581, 583, and 585, are best for very earliest. Nos. 593, 596 and 608 for early. No. 612 and 614 for a second early. Nos. 622, 626, 634 and 640 for general and late crop.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE—*Mais pour la grande culture.*

		Ears $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.	Shelled. $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
654 Blunt's Prolific, very valuable, also for soiling or silos.....		\$2 50	\$2 00
655 Long White Flint.....		3 00	2 50
657 Compton's Surprise.....		3 00	2 50
660 Early Canada.....		2 50	2 50
665 Orange Flint		3 00	2 50
670 Long Yellow Flint		3 00	2 50
675 Golden Beauty.....		2 50	2 00

Corn—Continued.

		100 ears.	Shelled. bus.
677	Rural Heavy Dent	\$3 00	\$2 00
679	Maryland White Dent.....	—	2 00
682	Long Island Red Cob White.....	2 50	2 50
695	Southern (for fodder).....	—	1 25
696	Thorough-bred Flint, quite distinct from all other sorts producing ears of remarkable length, of a peculiar buff color, cob very small, and kernels large and broad. It is of such spreading habit that not more than one kernel should be allowed to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommends it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is the most valuable variety now grown...	3 00	2 50

KINDS.—Nos. 655, 660, and 670 are the earliest varieties. For general crop, 654, 675, 682, 677 and 679. No. 654 is the most productive corn grown, producing from 3 to 8 ears on the stalk. It requires, however, the entire season to mature in this latitude.

CRESS—CRESSON—Berro o Mastuerzo—Kreffe.

	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.			
698	Curled, or Pepper Grass ..	\$0 50	10	706	True Water Cress.....	\$4 00	40
700	Broad-Leaved	50	10	708	Erfurt Sweet Water Cress.....	75	
703	Broad-Leaved Winter....	75	10				



LONG GREEN CUCUMBER.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—Pepino—**Gurken.**

	lb.	oz.
710	Early Russian.....	\$1 00
714	Early Short Green.....	1 00
718	Early Green Cluster.....	1 00
720	Early White Spined.....	1 00
722	Extra Long White Spined	1 00
725	Improved White Spined .	1 00
727	Peerless	1 00
729	Long Green.....	1 00
733	Long Green Turkey.....	1 50
740	Extra Long Grecian	4 00
743	Green Prolific, pickling .	1 00
749	Boston Pickling.....	1 00
754	Tailby's Hybrid.....	2 50
757	New White Japan	1 00
760	Small Gherkin (Burr)....	2 50

KINDS.—Nos. 710, 714, 718 and 720 are the earliest. No. 725 is the favorite kind for table use. Nos. 718, 725 and 743 for pickling, and No. 725 also for general use; No. 743 is best for market gardeners or pickle planters. No. 757 is a pure white variety.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow a few seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the Fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

CUCUMBER—ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

CONCOMBRE (especes Anglaises) pour couches.

Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.

	\$ pkt.		\$ pkt.
768 Carter's Tender and True	\$0 25	788 Lord Kenyon's Favorite	\$0 25
770 Duke of Edinburgh	25	790 Prize Fighter	25
772 General Grant	25	795 Goliath	25
774 Giant of Arnstadt	25	797 Telegraph	25
776 Long Gun	25	799 Lynch's Star of the West	25
778 Blue Gown	25	802 Lancashire Witch	25
779 Marquis of Lorne	25	804 Cuthill's Black Spine	25
785 Invincible	25	806 Improved Sion House	25

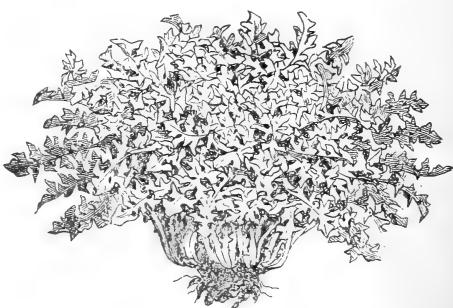
CULTURE.—The above are for growing in hot-beds, or in houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the Winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in November, December, or January, according to the time they are wanted for market, taking care to give plenty of air and water. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground, where bees and other insects have free access to the flowers.

DANDELION—PISSENLIT.

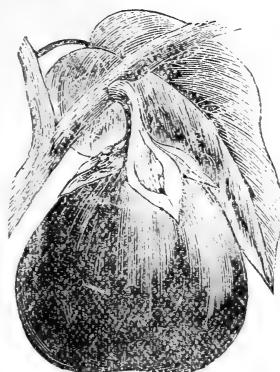
809 French Garden, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; \$2.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

811 Improved Thick-leaved, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cents.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in early Spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and the ensuing Spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: 



DANDELION.

EGG PLANT—AUBERGINE—*Berengena*—Eierpflanze.

NEW YORK EGG PLANT.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
812 Early Dwarf Purple.....	\$4 00	40
815 Long Purple	2 50	25
816 Round Purple.....	5 00	50
818 Large New York Purple.....	6 00	60
822 Black Pekin	6 00	60
826 Scarlet Chinese (beautiful).....		40
834 Round White.....		40
835 Long White.....		40
835a Striped		40

KINDS.—Nos. 812 and 815 are the earliest. No. 818 is the largest and most productive, and best for main crop; No. 822 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental dark colored leaves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds, very early in Spring; and transplant when two inches high into a second bed, or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm.

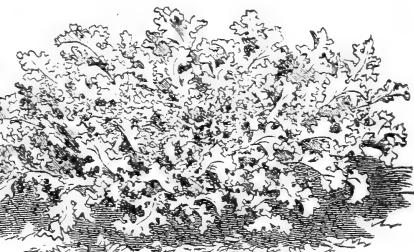
Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

ENDIVE—CHICOREE—*Escarola o Endivia*—Endivien.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
836 Green Curled Winter...	\$2 00	20	844 Moss Curled.....	\$3 00	30
840 White Curled	2 50	25	846 Broad-leaved Escarolle..	2 50	25

KINDS.—All equally good. No. 836 is the most hardy.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of Winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.*



WINTER CURLED ENDIVE.

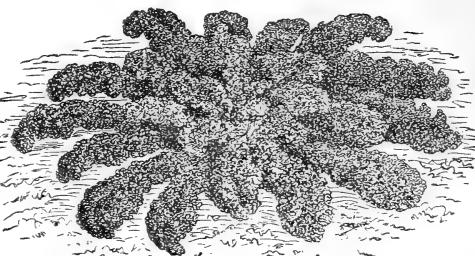
Ice Plant—*FICOIDE GLACIALE*.

847 Clean Seed, 50 cents ℔ oz.; per packet, 5 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. A desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

KALE—CHOU VERT FRISE—Col—Blätterföhl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
848 New Dwarf Erfurt, fine yellowish green curled.	\$2 00	20
849 Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.	1 00	10
851 Dwarf Brown German Curled.	1 00	10
856 Cottagers.	2 00	20
859 Garnishing (variegated)	3 00	30
861 Siberian German Greens	75	10
864 Sea Kale.	3 50	35



DWARF SCOTCH KALE.

KINDS.—From Nos. 849 to 859 are Borecole. No. 864 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of White Celery, and is cooked the same as Asparagus. No. 861 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 856 is a very tall and productive sort, highly recommended.

CULTURE.—Nos. 849 to 859 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 861 sow in September for early Spring Greens. Sow No. 864 early in the Spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart in the rows. The rows (if more than one) should be three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the Winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following Spring. The seed may also be sown early in the open border, and transplanted in rows, (as directed above,) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched. The plants are blanched either under large pots or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter. An occasional top dressing of salt is beneficial to the plants.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU-RAVE—Colinabo.

WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI.

869 Early White Vienna.	℔ lb.	\$2 50	℔ oz.	25
870 " " " extra selected.	"	4 00	"	40
873 Early Purple Vienna.	"	3 00	"	30
876 Large White or Green.	"	1 50	"	20

KINDS.—No. 869 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat; being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips.

LEEK—POIREAU—*Puerro*—*Porro*.

879 Best Large Flag Winter.....	℔ lb. \$2 50	℔ oz. 25 cents.
883 Large Rouen Winter.....	" 2 50	" 25 "
885 Large Carenton Winter.....	" 2 50	" 25 "

CULTURE.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before Winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the Spring.



SHOTWELL'S BROWN HEAD LETTUCE.

LETTUCE—LAITUE—*Lechuga*—*Salat*.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
888 White Forcing Head....	\$3 00	30	938 Ice Drumhead	\$1 00	15
895 Early Curled Simpson...	1 50	20	940 Salamander Head	1 50	20
897 Black Seeded Simpsons.	1 50	20	942 Green Fringed.....	1 50	20
898 American Gathering (fine)	1 25	20	945 Large Yellow Butter (Black		
905 Tennisball or Boston....	1 25	20	Seed).....	1 50	20
907 Stone Tennisball.....	1 50	20	949 Large Yellow Butter (Grey		
909 Improved Hanson.....	1 50	20	Seed).....	2 00	20
912 Victoria Cabbage.....	1 25	20	953 White Cos (Romaine)....	1 50	20
915 Shotwell's Brown Head..	2 00	20	956 Green Cos.....	1 50	20
919 White Cabbage.....	1 50	20	958 Red Cos.....	2 00	20
927 Golden Stone Head (fine)	2 50	25	966 Hardy Green Winter...	2 00	20
929 India Head	1 50	20	967 " Red "	2 00	20

KINDS.—Nos. 888, 895, 897, 905, and 927 are best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. Nos. 895 and 898 also for succession kinds. Nos. 898, 909, 915, 919, and 945 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops, Nos. 898 and 915 for Fall. Nos. 953 and 956 are also highly recommended, but a little more trouble to raise.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 888, 895, 897 and 905 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except No. 966, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.

975 *craniolaria* ℥ lb., \$3.00; ℥ oz., \$0 30 | 976 *proboscidea* ℥ lb., \$3.00; ℥ oz., \$0 30

KINDS.—Both are productive and fine for Pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted.

MELON, MUSK—MELON MUSCATE—*Melon Muscatel*—Cantalupen.

978	Golden Perfection, new highly perfumed golden Nutmeg	25	pkts.
980	Golden Netted Gem	1 00	15
981	The Surprise	1 00	15
983	Fine White Japan	1 00	15
986	Fine Nutmeg	1 00	15
987	Hackensack	1 00	15
989	Long Valparaiso	1 00	15
990	Hybrid Bay View	1 00	15
992	Orange Christina	1 00	15
995	Green Citron	1 00	15
998	Jenny Lind	1 00	15
1000	Long Green Persian	1 00	15
1003	Sill's Hybrid	1 00	15
1004	Green Montreal	1 00	15
1007	Allen's Superb	1 00	15
1013	Long Yellow Cantaloup.	1 00	15
1015	Banana Citron, Cucumber shaped and highly per- fumed	1 50	20
1016	Pomegranate for Per- fume	5 00	50



GOLDEN PERFECTION MUSK MELON.

KINDS.—Nos. 981, 983 and 998 are the earliest varieties. For general and early we recommend Nos. 980 and 981 particularly for northern localities. In addition to these for general crop, we recommend Nos. 986, 989 and 992. No. 978 is a new sort and perhaps the finest ever introduced.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod or in pots. The seeds may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

ENGLISH VARIETIES—FOR FRAMES.

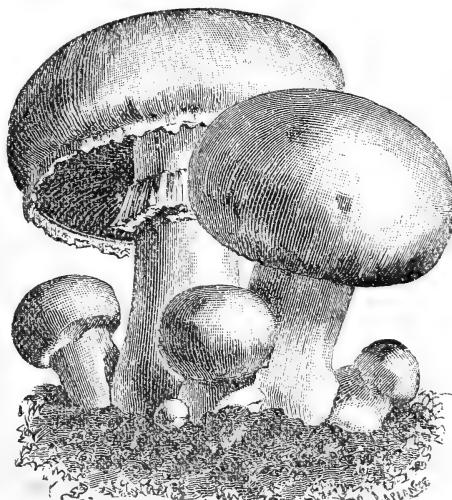
Varietes Anglaises pour couches.

1028 Patterson's Superb, $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt.	\$0 25	1035 Dell's Hybrid	$\frac{1}{2}$ pkt.	\$0 25
1033 Tottan Park.....	" .. 25	1036 Bailey's Hybrid.....	" ..	25
1034 Dr. Hogg.....	" .. 25	1039 Munroe's Little Heath,	" ..	25

MELON, WATER—MELON D'EAU—*Zandia*—*Waffermelonen*.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1040 American Champion, <i>a</i> <i>new first class large red</i> <i>fleshed sort</i>	\$3 00	30	1069 Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet.....	\$1 00	10
1041 The Boss.....	1 50	20	1073 Goodwin's Imperial	1 25	15
1042 Vick's Early.....	1 00	15	1077 Strawberry or White Seeded Ice Cream....	1 00	15
1043 Icing.....	1 00	15	1080 Apple Seeded.....	2 50	25
1044 Scaly Bark	1 50	20	1092 Phinney	1 00	15
1045 Excelsior.....	1 00	15	1095 Southern Rattlesnake...	1 00	15
1050 Sculpt'd Seeded Japan .	1 00	15	1099 Apple Pie Melon, <i>for</i> <i>preserves</i>	1 00	10
1053 Early Mountain Sprout..	75	10	1100 Citron, <i>for preserves</i> ...	1 00	10
1057 Cuban Queen.....	1 00	15			
1060 Black Spanish.....	1 00	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 1042, 1053, 1073 and 1077 are the earliest sorts, and Nos. 1040, 1041 and 1043 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 1057 and 1095 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.



MUSHROOM.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Muskmelon, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON—*Seta*—*Champignonbrut*.

English Spawn, 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

French Spawn, per 3 lb. box, \$1.25.
" " in bulk $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green-houses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50° to 60° can be kept up through Winter. The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it

requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. A bed three to four feet wide and eight inches deep, of any length desired, are the proper proportions, or these may be varied to suit circumstances. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90°, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw, or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100°.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—Senf.

1105 Black, 30 cents	℔ quart.	1108 White London, 40 cents	℔ quart.
1109 Chinese Large Cabbage Leaved	℔ lb.,	\$1 00	

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early Spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For Fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes during Winter, when frost can be partially excluded.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maranuela*—*Nasturtium*.

	℔ lb. ℥ oz.		℔ lb. ℥ oz.
1110 Dwarf Yellow	\$3 00 30	1112 Tall Yellow	\$1 25 15
1111 Dwarf Crimson	3 00 30	1113 Tall Blood-colored.....	1 25 15

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kind requires fences or poles, on which to climb for support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

OKRA—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—*Safran*.

1113½ New Early Improved Dwarf, ℔ lb.,	\$1 50	℔ ounce, 20 cents.
1114 Dwarf Green, ℔ lb.,	\$1 00	℔ ounce, 10 cents.
1116 Long Green, ℔ lb.,	75 cents	℔ ounce, 10 cents.
1117 Creole Extra Long Pod White, ℔ lb.,	\$2 00	℔ oz., 20 cents.

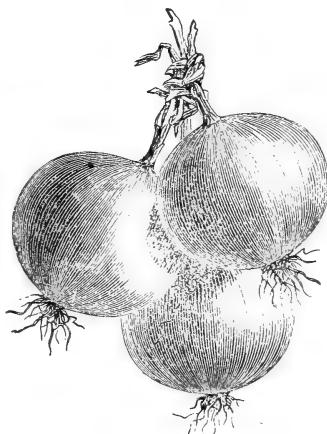
CULTURE.—Sow late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted. The pods, when young, are used for soups, stews; and when cold, made into a salad.

ONION—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

	℔ lb. ℥ oz.		℔ lb. ℥ oz.
1119 New Pearl, <i>very early white</i>	\$2 50 25	1145 Yellow Dutch.....	\$1 00 10
1120 Queen, <i>very early white</i> 3 00 30		1149 Yellow Danvers.....	1 00 10
1123 Large White Tripoli... 2 00 20		1150 Yellow Globe Danvers.	1 00 10
1125 White Flat Maggajola. 2 00 20		1153 Large Yellow Globe... 1 00 10	
1127 Giant White Garganus. 3 00 30		1157 Giant Rocco..... 2 00 20	
1129 White Portugal..... 2 00 20		1158 Pale Red Bermuda ... 1 50 20	
1130 Large White Globe.... 2 50 25		1159 Globe Madeira 2 50 25	
1132 Early Red Flat..... 1 00 10		1162 Flat Madeira 2 50 25	
1135 Large Red Globe..... 1 00 10		1163 Brown Teneriffe..... 2 50 25	
1138 Large Red Wethersfield 75 10		1165 Welsh (for Salad)..... 2 50 25	
		1166 Shallot Seed, per packet,	20

KINDS.—Nos. 1119 and 1120 are small, but the earliest. Nos. 1129, 1135, and 1149 are the best for main crop. Nos. 1120 and 1129 are also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. Nos. 1123, 1125, 1127 and 1157 are the large Italian Onions, well adapted for all of our Southern latitudes. Nos. 1130, 1135, 1138 and 1153 are the celebrated sorts for market. No. 1165, for early Spring Salad.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. No. 1165 should be sown early in the Fall, and will produce leaves for Salad early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are planted near the surface in drills twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year.



GLOBE DANVERS ONION.



RED WETHERSFIELD ONION.

ONION SETS, TOPS, Etc.

			qt.
Yellow Onion Sets.....	1/2 bus., \$3 50	1/2 peck, \$1 00	\$0 20
White Onion Sets.....	" 5 00	" 1 50	25
Red Onion Sets.....	" 3 50	" 1 00	20
Red Top Onions.....	" 4 00	" 1 25	20
Potato Onions	" 4 00	" 1 25	20
Shallots.....			25
Garlic Sets.....		1/2 lb.,	50

ORACH, or French Spinach—ARROCHE

1169 Red.....	1/2 lb., \$1 00	1/2 oz., 15
1173 White.....	" 1 00	" 15

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, cultivate and use like Spinach.

PARSLEY—PERSIL—*Perijil*—Petersilie.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1175 Extra Curled.....	\$1 00	10
1178 Moss Curled.....	1 00	10
1181 Fern Leaved.....	1 50	15
1183 Plain.....	60	10
1185 Hamburg or Rooted	1 00	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1175 and 1181 are the best for general use. No. 1185 is grown for the roots.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in Spring and until middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in Winter, transplant and set them in a light cellar or cold frame. No. 1185 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

PARSNIP—PANAIS—*Chirivia*—Pastinaca.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1188 Sutton's Student.....	\$0 60	10	1194 Maltese	\$1 00	10
1190 Guernsey, or Cup.....	60	10	1195 Abbott's Improved.....	1.00	10
1193 Long White.....	60	10	1196 Early Round.....	75	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1188 and 1190 are the standard kinds. No. 1196 is early, but of small size.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

PEAS—Pois—*Chicaros o Guisantes*—Erbser.

EXTRA EARLY.

		Height.	℔ bus.	℔ qt.
1200 Thorburn's Extra Early Market.....	2½ feet	\$4 50	\$0 25	
1201 Cleveland's Rural New Yorker.....	2½ "	8 00	50	
*1202 Laxton's Earliest of All.....	2½ "	6 00	30	
1205 William the First.....	3 "	5 00	30	
*1210 Alpha, (Extra Early Wrinkled) sow thick.....	3 "	6 00	30	
1220 Daniel O'Rourke (improved) finest strain	2½ "	4 00	25	
1235 Philadelphia, (extra early).....	3 "	4 00	25	

EARLY.

1239 Kentish Invicta	4 "	5 00	30
*1245 McLean's Advancer.....	2½ "	5 50	30
1250 Laxton's Prolific Long Pod.....	4 "	4 00	25

MAIN CROP.

*1259 Everbearing, sow thin.....	2½ "	16 00	75
*1260 Laxton's Marvel.....	3 "	6 00	30
*1262 Prince of Wales.....	3 "	8 00	50
*1265 Champion of England, sow thick.....	5 "	4 00	25
1270 Blue Imperial (fine).....	2½ "	4 00	25
1285 Tall Sugar (edible pods).....	5 "	8 00	40
1286 Dwarf " " "	3 "	8 00	40
*1288 Yorkshire Hero, sow thin.....	2½ "	4 50	25
*1293 Wrinkled Sugar (edible pods).....	2½ "	10 00	50
*1295 Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow.....	2½ "	6 00	30
*1300 Napoleon	3 "	4 50	25
*1305 Eugenie.....	3 "	4 50	25

Peas.—Continued.

	LATE CROP.	Height.	\$/ bus.	\$/ qt.
1306 Culverwell's Telegraph (<i>fine</i>)	4 feet	\$7 00	\$0 40	
*1307 Carter's Telephone	4 "	10 00	50	
1310 White Marrowfat	5 "	3 00	20	
1315 Black Eyed Marrowfat	3 "	3 00	20	
*1320 British Queen	5 "	6 00	30	

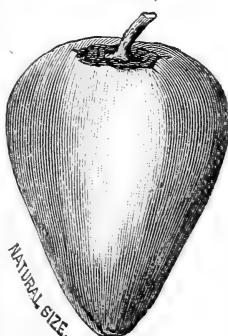
DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.

*1338 American Wonder (<i>extra early</i>)	12 inches	7 00	35
*1339 Carter's Stratagem, <i>sow thin</i>	18 "	10 00	50
*1340 Abundance, (<i>second early</i>) <i>sow thin</i>	18 "	12 00	50
1345 McLean's Blue Peter (<i>early</i>)	8 "	5 00	30
*1346 Minimum (<i>extra early</i>)	6 "	8 00	40
*1347 Premium Gem (<i>extra early</i>)	12 "	5 00	25
*1350 McLean's Little Gem (<i>extra early</i>)	12 "	5 00	25
1355 Tom Thumb (<i>extra early</i>)	12 "	5 00	25
1856 " " Cleveland's Improved	9 "	7 00	40
1360 Bishop's Dwarf (<i>early</i>)	12 "	4 00	25
1362 Bishop's Long Pod (<i>second early</i>)	15 "	4 00	25

Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all the Peas.

KINDS.—We recommend for the first crop, Nos. 1200, 1201, 1210, 1220 and 1235; for second crop Nos. 1239 and 1245; for general crop, Nos. 1260, 1265, and 1295, for late crops; Nos. 1306, 1307 and 1320; for small gardens, Nos. 1338, 1346, 1347 and 1350. No. 1339 is one of the finest intermediate sort, and the Peas should be dropped about six inches apart.

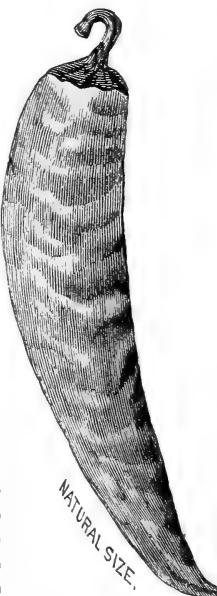
CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness, by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In Summer, sow six or eight inches deep. Latter part of August sow again Nos. 1200 or 1220 for Fall crop. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with the rows about the same distance apart.



OXHEART PEPPER.

PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pfeffer.

		\$/ lb.	\$/ oz.
1369 Sweet Golden Dawn	... \$4 00	40	
1370 Giant Emperor	10 00	75	
1373 Large Squash	3 00	30	
1376 Long Cayenne (Red)	4 00	40	
1379 Long Cayenne (Yellow)	3 00	30	
1381 Large Bell	3 00	30	
1383 New Oxheart, for pickling	3 00	30	



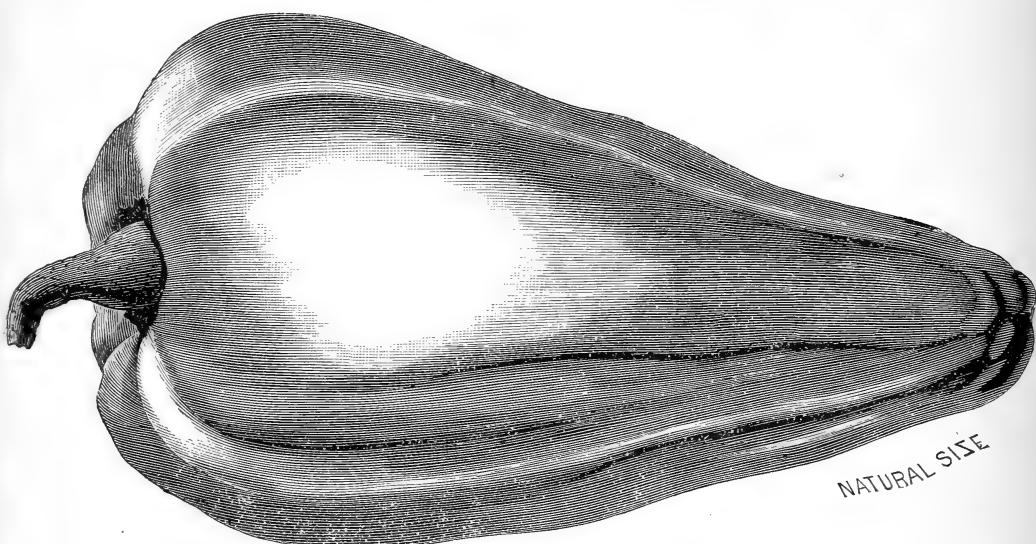
LONG CAYENNE PEPPER.

Pepper.—Continued.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1385 New Cranberry	\$3 00	30	1397 Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	\$3 00	30
1392 Red Cherry.....	3 00	30	1399 Sweet Mountain (for Man-		
1395 Red Chili	4 00	40	goes)	3 00	30
1396 Yellow Chili	4 00	40			

KINDS.—Nos. 1395 and 1396 are the very small sort used for Pepper Sauce. The others are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in March, and when the soil has become warm set out in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



GIANT EMPEROR PEPPER.

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—*Patata*—Kartoffel.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Bushel. Barrel.

1400 Beauty of Hebron. <i>Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh. The best and most popular early variety in cultivation.</i>	\$2 00	\$4 00
1401 Clark's No. 1. <i>Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive and earlier.</i>	2 00	4 00
1402 Rose Magnum Bonum. <i>Grows to a large size, deep eyes, of fine table quality</i>	2 00	4 00
1404 Rosy Morn. <i>A new edition of Early Rose. Table quality very fine.</i>	2 00	4 00
1406 Early Vermont. <i>An old edition of Early Rose, not distinct.</i>	2 00	4 00
1407 Mayflower. <i>Snowflake in form and quality, but much earlier. Skin russeted and netted. Very desirable.</i>	2 00	4 00
1408 Watson's Seedling. <i>Belongs to the Rose family, but more productive.</i>	2 00	4 00
1409 Brownell's Best. <i>A heavy cropper, resembles Mayflower, except that the flesh is not quite so white and fine grained.</i>	2 00	4 00
1410 Telephone. <i>Resembles the above, except that the skin is not so much netted. Table quality very fine.</i>	2 00	4 00

Potatoes.—Continued.

		Bushel.	Barrel.
1411	<i>Early Sunrise.</i> <i>The true type of Early Rose</i>	\$2 00	\$4 00
1412	<i>Hall's Early Peach Blow.</i> <i>Very early and grows to a large size</i>	2 00	4 00
1414	<i>Chicago Market.</i> <i>Closely resembling Early Rose, but earlier, excellent quality</i>	2 00	4 00

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

1416	<i>Orange Co. White.</i> <i>Very white flesh and skin. Excellent quality</i>	2 00	4 00
1417	<i>Mammoth Pearl.</i> <i>Snowy white flesh, and mammoth in growth</i>	2 00	4 00
1418	<i>Dunmore.</i> <i>A heavy cropper, and a desirable variety in many respects</i>	2 00	4 00
1419	<i>Jumbo.</i> <i>A large white variety, good quality</i>	2 00	4 00
1420	<i>Pride of America.</i> <i>Resembles Late Snowflake, but is early</i>	2 00	4 00
1421	<i>Rural Blush.</i> <i>Beautiful blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink. Cooks dry. A very heavy yielder</i>	2 00	4 00
1422	<i>Jones' Prize Taker.</i> <i>Flesh colored skin, resembles White Elephant</i>	2 50	4 50
1423	<i>Winslow's Seedling.</i> <i>Skin darker colored than Early Rose. Productive</i>	2 50	4 50
1424	<i>Garfield.</i> <i>A very valuable white variety. Skin very finely netted; giving it a beautiful appearance</i>	2 50	4 50
1425	<i>Improved White Rose.</i> <i>A very white variety of the Burbank family</i>	2 00	4 00
1426	<i>White Star.</i> <i>White flesh, fine floury texture</i>	2 00	4 00
1427	<i>Belle.</i> <i>Blush skin, slightly russet, fine grain</i>	2 00	4 00
1429	<i>St. Patrick.</i> <i>White flesh and skin</i>	2 00	4 00
1430	<i>Vermont Champion.</i> <i>White flesh and skin, great cropper, best quality</i>	2 00	4 00
1432	<i>Queen of the Valley.</i> <i>Enormous size and very productive. Exhibition sort</i>	3 00	5 00
1434	<i>Conqueror.</i> <i>Produces an abundant yield of large white tubers of fine quality</i>	2 00	4 00

LATE VARIETIES.

1436	<i>Burbank Sport.</i> <i>A California production. Is more productive than Burbank and of better quality</i>	2 00	4 00
1438	<i>Wall's Orange.</i> <i>An entirely distinct variety. Its flattened form and white flesh makes it especially valuable for baking</i>	2 00	4 00
1440	<i>Late Snowflake.</i> <i>A sport of its prototype. Is more productive and retains all the Snowflake table qualities</i>	2 00	3 00
1442	<i>Thorburn's Late Rose.</i> <i>Still retains a fair proportion of its old time popularity. Has lately been improved and given a new lease of life</i>	2 00	3 00
1444	<i>American Giant.</i> <i>The largest variety in cultivation, not a good table variety, valuable for exhibition</i>	3 00	5 00
1446	<i>O. K. Mammoth Prolific.</i> <i>As its name indicates is of large size, and productive</i>	2 00	4 00
1448	<i>Alexander's No. 1.</i> <i>Very white skin and flesh, of good quality</i>	3 00	5 00
1450	<i>White Elephant.</i> <i>One of our best, productive and first quality</i>	2 00	4 00

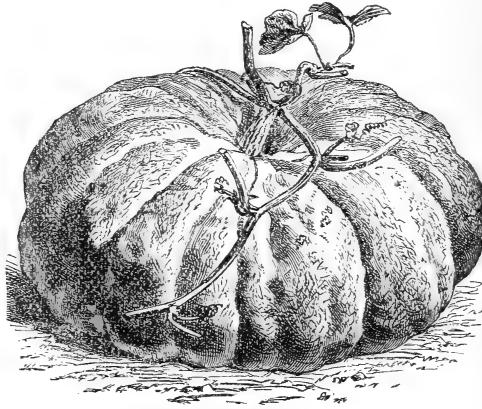
CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green mixed with about eighty parts of plaster, or, what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Taking care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

PUMPKIN—POTIRON—*Calabaza*—Große Kürbis.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1475 Large Cheese.....	\$0 75	10	1479 Bright Red Etampes...	\$2 00	20
1476 Early Sugar	75	10	1480 Improved Mammoth ...	3 00	30
1477 Black Negro.....	1 00	10	1483 Connecticut Field, ℔ qt. 25 cts.		
1478 Cushaw	1 00	10	per bushel \$5 00		

KINDS.—No. 1475 and 1479 are the best for family use. No. 1480 is very large, some specimens weighing over two hundred pounds. No. 1483 is for stock.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of Spring, among the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.



ETAMPES PUMPKIN.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos* and *Rabanitos*—Radies und Nettig.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1485 French Breakfast	\$0 60	10	1515 White Summer Turnip...	\$0 75	10
1486 Earliest Roman Carmine Turnip	1 50	20	1518 White Strasburg Summer	75	10
1487 Prussian Globe-Shaped Carmine Turnip.....	1 50	20	1520 Yellow Summer Turnip	75	10
1488 Wood's Early Frame ...	75	10	1521 Golden “ “	75	10
1490 Deep Scarlet Turnip...	75	10	1523 Purple “ “	75	10
1492 Early . “ “ ...	60	10	1525 Gray “ “	75	10
1494 “ “ “white tail	75	10	1528 Giant Stuttgart Summer	75	10
1495 “ White Turnip....	75	10	1530 Black Spanish (Round) .	75	10
1499 Half Long Deep Scarlet	75	10	1533 Black Spanish (Long) ..	75	10
1502 White Olive-shaped....	75	10	1535 White Spanish	75	10
1505 Long Scarlet	60	10	1536 Long Grey Laon Winter	75	10
1507 Long Salmon	60	10	1537 Scarlet Chinese Winter.	75	10
1509 Long Purple.....	75	10	1539 California (Large White Winter)	1 25	15
1512 Long White Naples....	75	10	1540 Raphanus Caudatus, or Edible Pod Radish...		40

KINDS.—Nos. 1485, 1486, 1488, 1492 and 1494 are best for early sowing; Nos. 1492, 1499 and 1505 are best for succession. Nos. 1512, 1515, 1518, 1520 and 1528 for Summer sowing. Nos. 1533, 1535 and 1537 for Winter use. No. 1537 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the Spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early Fall for late crops and Winter use.

RHUBARB—RHUBARBE—*Ruabarbo*—Rhabarber.1544 Linnæus, 25 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | Roots, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

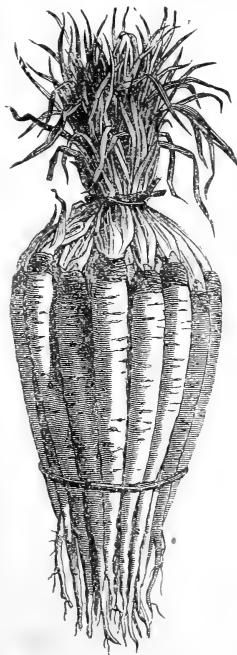
CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following Spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next Spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be secured after one season, and this is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed; in the Fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, which is to be spaded under in the Spring.

ROQUETTE.1546 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; \$1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not so pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for Salad. The flowers appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of the orange blossom.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—*Ostion Vegetal*—Haferwurzel.1548 **Long White**, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1.25.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till Spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet and agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the Oyster, and hence the common name of the plant.



SALSIFY.

SAVOY—CHOU FRISE DE MILAN.

1552 Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy
and Brussels Sprouts $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cents.
1554 Feather Stem, a delicious vegetable “ 40 “
1556 New Tom Thumb Savoy, very fine “ 40 “

CULTURE.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLYMUS.

1560 25 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., \$2 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

A vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, and boiled like Salsify.

SCORZONERA—Scorzonere—*Escoconera*—*Scorzoniwurzel*.

1561 20 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; \$2 00 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

SKIRRET—CHERVIS—*Zuckerwurzel*.

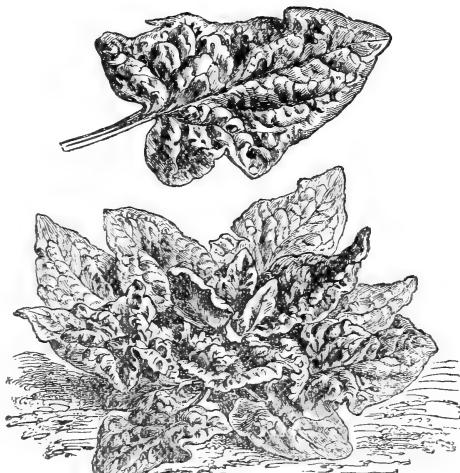
1562 30 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep and a foot apart and thin out to eight inches in the row. Keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth. A plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

SORREL—OSEILLE—*Acedera*—*Sauerampfer*.

1564 *Garden*.....10 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce; \$1.00 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.



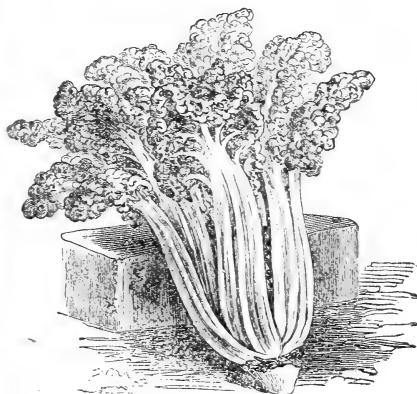
LONG STANDING SPINACH.

SPINACH—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—*Spinat*.

		$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
1566	Large Round Viroflay or Thick-leaved	\$0 40	10
1570	Round-Leaved	40	.10
1573	Curled Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale	40	10
1575	Round Flander.....	40	10
1577	Long Standing Round Thick-leaved	40	10
1577a	Prickly.....	40	10
1578	New Zealand (Summer)	1 25	15

KINDS.—Nos. 1566, 1570, 1573 and 1577 are the best for early Spring sowing; and also for Fall and Winter in this latitude. No. 1577a is the most hardy. No. 1578 is excellent for Summer use.

CULTURE.—Sow in early Spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the New Zealand in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all Summer. For Fall use sow in August all the other varieties, and for Winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over Winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold.



SWISS CHARD.

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, excellent as greens. Cultivate like Spinach.

℔ lb., 75 cents; ℥ oz., 10 cents.

SPROUTS—CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

1582 Spring, or Rape, ℥ quart, 25 cents.
1584 Winter, or Siberian Kale, ℥ oz., 10 cents; ℔ lb., \$0 75

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1582 very early in Spring, and No. 1584 in September.

SQUASH—COURGE—Calabaza—

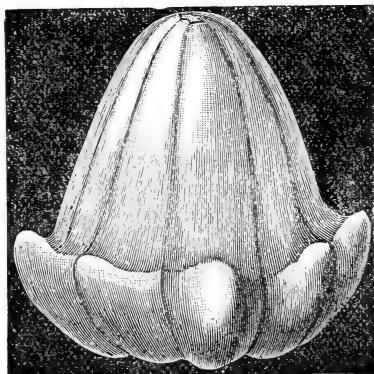
Küchenkürbis.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1588 Perfect Gem.....	\$1 00	10
1590 Early Golden Bush	75	10
1594 Early White Scallop Bush	75	10
1595 Green Striped Bergen..	75	10
1596 Summer Crook-Neck ...	1 00	10
1597 New French Olive.....	2 50	25
1598 Small Cocoanut.....	1 00	10
1599 New Pine Apple.....	2 50	25
1600 Low's Premium Hybrid..	1 00	10
1601 Butman.....	1 00	10
1602 Boston Marrow.....	75	10
1603 Hubbard.....	1 00	10
1604 Ohio.....	1 00	10
1605 Marblehead.....	1 00	10
1609 Canada Crook-Neck....	1 00	10



SUMMER CROOK NECK SQUASH.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1610 Turban	1 25	15
1616 Mammoth Chili.....	3 00	30
1618 English Veget'ble Marrow	3 00	20



PINE APPLE SQUASH.

KINDS.—Nos. 1590, 1594, and 1596 are the best sorts for early Summer use. Nos. 1599, 1602 and 1603 are the best for late Winter use. Nos. 1588 and 1599 are fine for Summer or Winter, but finest as a Winter Squash.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills, in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush three to four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.

TOMATO—TOMATE—*Tomates*—Liebesapfel.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1619 King Humbert, new.....	\$8 00	75	1661 Blount's Champ. Cluster.	\$3 00	30
1619a Cardinal.....	3 00	30	1664 Hundred Days	3 00	30
1620 Livingston's Perfection..	3 00	30	1668 Lyman's Mam'th Cluster.	3 00	30
1621 Livingston's Favorite....	3 00	30	1674 Yellow Plum	3 00	30
1622 Mayflower.....	3 00	30	1677 Large Yellow.....	3 00	30
1623 Turk's Turban.....	5 00	50	1678 Improved Large Yellow,		
1624 Acme.....	3 00	30	quite solid.....	5 00	50
1625 Read's Island Beauty....	3 00	30	1680 Golden Trophy	3 00	30
1626 Little Gem.....	3 00	30	1683 Green Gage.....	3 00	30
1627 Essex Hybrid.....	2 50	30	1687 Red Cherry	4 00	40
1629 Paragon.....	3 00	30	1690 Yellow Cherry	3 00	30
1630 Alpha.....	3 00	30	1693 Pear Shaped	3 00	30
1631 Trophy, selected	5 00	50	1695 White Apple.....	3 00	30
1640 Valencia Cluster	3 00	30	1697 Red Currant, (very small). 5 00	50	
1643 Conqueror	3 00	30	1699 Tomate de Laye.....	6 00	60
1646 Fejee Island.....	3 00	30	1700 Strawberry.....	3 00	30
1654 Hathaway's Excelsior....	3 00	30			

KINDS.—Nos. 1619, 1626, 1630 and 1643, are the earliest. Nos. 1619a, 1620, 1631, 1627 and 1631 best for main crop. Nos. 1687, 1690, 1693, 1697 and 1700 for Pickles and Preserves. Nos. 1631 and 1646 are very solid. No. 1700 is the Winter Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for Preserves.

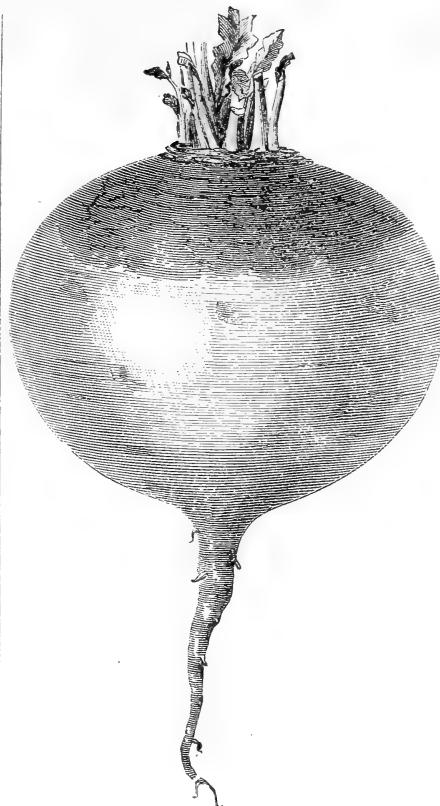
CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early Spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a window, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay, or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes.



WHITE STRAP LEAF TURNIP.

TURNIP—NAVET—*Nabo*—Rüben.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1701 Early Purple Top Munich	\$0	75 10
1702 White Egg	75	10
1703 Early Snowball	75	10
1704 Black Stone	75	10
1706 Gray Stone	75	10
1710 Early Dutch	75	10
1713 German Teltow	75	10
1715 Cow Horn	75	10
1716 Cow Horn Strap-leaf	50	10
1717 Red Top, Strap-leaf	50	10
1718 Ex. Early Red Top S.-leaf	75	10
1719 Red Top, Globe-Shaped	75	10
1721 White Norfolk	50	10
1723 White Strap-leaf Flat	50	10
1724 White Strap-Leaf Long	75	10
1725 White Flat or Globe	50	10
1728 White French or Rock	75	10
1733 Pomeranian White Globe	50	10
1737 Green Globe	75	10
1739 Green Barrel	75	10
1741 Jersey Nivet (true)	75	10
1743 Long White Tankard	50	10
1745 Yellow Malta	75	10
1746 Yellow Globe	50	10
1748 Yellow Stone	50	10
1750 Yellow Aberdeen	50	10
1753 Robson's Golden Ball	50	10
1755 Orange Jelly	50	10
1758 Yellow Finland	75	10
1764 Montmagny (yellow flat, with purple top)	75	10
1766 Improved Ruta Baga	60	10
1769 White Ruta Baga	50	10
1771 Laing's Ruta Baga	50	10



GLOBE SHAPED RED TOP TURNIP.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1774 Skirving's Ruta Baga	\$0	50	10		
1776 Curly Top “ “	50	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 1701, 1703, 1710, 1718, and 1723 are the best for Spring sowing. Nos. 1715, 1717, 1719, 1728, 1746, and 1764 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 1766, to 1776 should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. One pound to the acre.

TOBACCO SEED—*Tabac.*

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.		
Connecticut Seed Leaf	\$3	50	35	Ruffled Leaf Virginia	\$3	50	35
Florida	3	50	35	Turkish	3	50	35
Imported Havana	5	00	50	Missouri	3	50	35
James River Virginia	3	50	35	Pennsylvania	3	50	35
Kentucky	3	50	35	Yellow Prior	4	00	40
Maryland	3	50	35	One Sucker Virginia	4	00	40
Ohio	3	50	35	Virginia Seed Leaf	4	00	40

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Differentes espèces de Vegetal pour Conserves.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Beans, Refugee.	Nasturtium, Tall.
“ Galega.	Onion, White Portugal and Queen.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Pepper, Chili.
Sprouts, Brussels, <i>Best French</i> .	“ Sweet Mountain.
Cabbage, Red Dutch.	“ Giant Emperor.
Cauliflower, Early Paris.	Tomato, Green Gage.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	“ Red Cherry.
Gherkin.	“ Strawberry.
Martynia.	“ Yellow Cherry.

Melon, Scarlet Gem.

For prices see body of Catalogue.

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Differentes espèces de Vegetal pour Salade.

Borage.	Corn Salad	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.
Burnet.	Curled Cress	Lettuce.	Roquette.
Celery.	Dandelion.	Mustard.	Sorrel.

Water Cress.

For prices see body of Catalogue.

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'Herbes potagères et medicinales.

		oz.	lb.
<i>Agrimony</i> .—Used in medicine.	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i> .	\$0 50	...
<i>Angelica, Garden</i> .—Supposed to have medicinal virtues.	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i> .	20	1 50
<i>Anise</i> .—Seeds aromatic and carminative.	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i> .	10	75
<i>Arnica</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Arnica montana</i> .	3 00	...
<i>Balm</i> .—“ “ “	<i>Melissa officinalis</i> .	40	...
<i>Basil, Dwarf or Bush</i> .—Culinary herb.	<i>Ocimum minimum</i> .	30	3 00
<i>Basil, Sweet</i> .—Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, &c.	“ <i>basilicum</i> .	25	2 50
<i>Belladonna</i> .—Used in medicine.	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i> .	50	5 00
<i>Bene</i> —The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhoea	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> .	20	2 00
<i>Boneset</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	75	...
<i>Borage</i> .—Leaves used as a salad.	<i>Borago officinalis</i> .	15	1 00
<i>Caraway</i> .—Seed aromatic.	<i>Carum Carui</i> .	10	75
<i>Catnip</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> .	50	5 00
<i>Coriander</i> .—Seed aromatic.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> .	20	1 00
<i>Dandelion</i> .—Has medicinal qualities. Also a good spring “greens,” used like Spinach.	<i>Taraxacum Dens-leonis</i> .	20	2 00
<i>Dill</i> .—Seeds aromatic, pungent, and medicinal.	<i>Anethum graveolens</i> .	15	1 00
<i>Elecampane</i> .—Has tonic and expectorant qualities.	<i>Inula Helenium</i> .	50	5 00
<i>Fennell, Sweet</i> .—Seeds aromatic.	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i> .	15	1 00
<i>Foxglove, Purple</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> .	25	2 00
<i>Fumitory</i> .—“ “ “	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> .	40	4 00
<i>Hellebore, White</i>	<i>Veratrum album</i> .	3 00	...

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herb Seeds—Continued.

		℔ oz.	℔ lb.
<i>Hemlock</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	\$0 40	\$4 00
<i>Henbane</i> .—“ “ “	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	25	2 50
<i>Horehound</i> .—“ “ “	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	40	4 00
<i>Hyssop</i> .—“ “ “	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	30	3 00
<i>Lavender</i> .—The oil and distilled water are very fragrant. <i>Lavandula vera</i>		30	3 00
<i>Liquorice</i> .—Used in medicine as a pectoral.....	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	30	3 00
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>		40	4 00
<i>Lovage</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	40	4 00
<i>Marshmallow</i> .—“ “	<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	30	3 00
<i>Marigold, Pot</i> .—Used in soups.....	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	20	2 00
<i>Marjoram, Pot</i> .—Used as seasoning.....	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	40	4 00
“ <i>Sweet</i> .—“ “	“ <i>Marjorana</i>	20	2 00
<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> .—Said to have medicinal qualities.....		30	3 00
<i>Pennyroyal</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	60	9 00
<i>Rosemary</i> .—Yields an aromatic oil and water.....	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> ...	50	5 00
<i>Rue</i> .—Said to have medicinal qualities.....	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	20	2 00
<i>Saffron</i> .—Used in medicine and also in dying.....	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	15	1 50
<i>Sage, Common</i> .—Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine.....	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	25	2 50
“ <i>Red</i> .—Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine “ <i>Horminum</i>		40	4 00
<i>Savory, Summer</i> .—Used as a culinary herb.....	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	20	1 50
“ <i>Winter</i> .—“ “	“ <i>montana</i>	40	4 00
<i>Tansy</i> .—Generally used as a bitters.....	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	40	4 00
<i>Thyme, Broad-Leaved English</i> .—Used as a seasoning.....		50	5 00
“ <i>French</i>	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	50	5 00
<i>Wormwood</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i> ...	30	3 00

FRUIT SEEDS.—*Graines d'Arbres Fruitiers.*

Apple Seed..	℔ bushel	\$6.00..	℔ qt.	\$0 25	Pear Seed....	℔ lb.,	\$2.00.....	℔ oz.	\$0 25
Apricot Pits.....	℔ lb.			40	Plum Pits, Green Gage.....	℔ lb.			20
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb	“			40	“ “ Damas, for grafting. “	“			30
“ “ Black Mazzard...	“			30	“ “ Myroblon “ “	“			30
Nectarine Pits.....	℔ 100	2 00			Quince Seed..	℔ lb.,	\$2.00.....	℔ oz.	20
Currant, Red Dutch.....	℔ oz.			25	Raspberry Seed.....				30
“ White Dutch	“			25	Strawberry, Mixed.....				50
“ Black.....	“			30	“ Red Alpine.....				60
“ Cherry.....	“			30	Red Bush Alpine...				1 50
Gooseberry Seed, Red & Yellow “		75			in 12 distinct sorts. /				1 00
Peach Pits..	℔ bushel	\$1.50....	℔ qt.	10					

FOR HEDGES.—*Graines d'Arbustes pour les Haies.*

<i>Arbor Vita, American</i>		<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>		℔ lb.	\$4 00
<i>Barberry, (clean seed)</i>		<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>		“	1 50
“ “ purple-leaved.....		“ <i>folio purpureo</i>		“	4 00
<i>Buckthorn</i>		<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>		“	2 00
<i>Hawthorn</i>		<i>Crataegus Oxyacantha</i>		“	1 50
<i>Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia</i>		<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>		“	50
<i>Locust, Yellow</i>		<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>		“	50
<i>Osage Orange</i>		<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> , ℔ bus.	\$7..	“	50
<i>Privet, Japan</i>		<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>		“	1 50
“ common Evergreen.....		“ <i>vulgare</i>		“	1 50
<i>Sheep Berry</i>		<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>		“	2 00

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns, is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

Agrostis canina, Rhode Island Bent Grass.—A valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three to four bushels to the acre; for pastures, one to one and a half bushels. See "Formation of Lawns." (12 lbs. to bus.)..... $\frac{3}{4}$ qt. 25 cents, $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. \$3 00

Agrostis stolonifera, (Florin,) or Creeping Bent Grass.—Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door yards or grass plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) $\frac{3}{4}$ qt. 25 cents, $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. \$3.00

Agrostis vulgaris, or Red Top Grass.—A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures, or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)..... $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. 1.25
Fancy Heavy Red Top Grass, absolutely clean seed..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 20 cents.

Aira cæspitosa, or Haseock Grass.—A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 18 cents.

Aira flexuosa, or Wood Hair Grass.—Delights on high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. 30 lbs. to the acre..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 18 cents.

Alopecurus pratensis, or Meadow Foxtail.—One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high Summer heats without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 35 cents.

Alopecurus agrestis, Slender Foxtail.—An annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 20 cents.

Ammophila arenaria, or Beach Grass.—Valuable on the sandy sea shore, canal banks, &c. It serves, with its tough, widespread, and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments. Is of no other agricultural value..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 50 cents.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, or Sweet Vernal Grass.—For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn. For meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value. 25 lbs. to the acre..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 50 cents.

" **True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.**..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 70 cents.

Avena elatior, or Tall Meadow Oat Grass.—Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 5 bushels to the acre, (13 lbs to bus.)..... $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. \$3.00

Avena flavescens, or Yellow Oat Grass.—Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species, such as Crested Dogstail, Sweet Vernal, &c., it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. 4 bushels to the acre..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 70 cents.

Bromus pratensis, Meadow Brome Grass.—Suitable in mixtures for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 20 cents.

Bromus mollis, Soft Chess.—Suited to sandy land..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 20 cents.

Bromus Schraderi, or Rescue Grass.—Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet, or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year; and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 35 lbs. to the acre..... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 30 cents.

Cynosurus cristatus, or Crested Dogstail.—A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 45 cents.

Dactylis glomerata, or *Orchard Grass*.—Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses, 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. \$2.00

Festuca duriuscula, or *Hard Fescue*.—Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. Thirty lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 20 cents.

Festuca elatior, or *Tall Fescue*.—Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, in shady ravines, and on moist rocky sea-coasts, it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. Forty lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 35 cents.

Festuca heterophylla, or *Various-leaved Fescue*.—A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. Forty lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 25 cents.

Festuca loliacea, or *Spiked Fescue*.—Possesses all the valuable qualities of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger. Thrives best in low meadows and pastures; it starts very early in the season. Forty lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 25 cents.

Festuca ovina, or *Sheep's Fescue*.—Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. Thirty lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 20 cents.

Festuca pratensis, or *Meadow Fescue*.—A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. Forty lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 20 cents.

Festuca rubra, or *Red Fescue*.—The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

Festuca tenuifolia, or *Slender Fescue*.—Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. Thirty lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 30 cents.

Holcus lanatus, or *Meadow Soft Grass*.—Inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. Four bushels to the acre (7 lbs. to bus.). $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. \$1.25

Lolium Italicum, or *Italian Rye Grass*.—One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. Three bushels to the acre (18 lbs. to bus.) $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. \$2.00

Lolium perenne, or *English Rye Grass*.—Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. Three bushels to the acre (24 lbs. to bus.). $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. \$2.00

Onobrychis sativa, or *Sainfin*.—A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucern, used extensively in France as a Forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. Four bushels to the acre. A bushel weighs about 26 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. \$3.50; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 25 cents.

Panicum Germanicum, or *Hungarian Grass*.—One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop. One and half bushels to the acre (48 lbs. to bus.). $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. \$1.50

Phalaris arundinacea, or *Reed Canary Grass*.—Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 40 cents.

Phleum pratense, or Timothy. —A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. One-half bushel to the acre.	Price variable.
Poa aquatica, or Water Meadow Grass. —This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre.	35 cents.
Poa nemoralis or Wood Meadow Grass —the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding. Thirty lbs. to the acre.	35 cents.
Poa pratensis, or Blue Grass (Fancy triple—Clean). —It is also known as <i>Green Grass, June Grass, &c.</i> , and thrives on a variety of soils (but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations). It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for our Southern States, as it will stand the hottest Summers. One and half bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the Lawn; for which purpose, from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.).	\$2.00
Poa trivialis, or Rough Stalked Meadow Grass. —The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses, and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils, and sheltered situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre.	30 cents.
Reana luxurians, (Tecolote). —A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling, in growth Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States.	35 cents.
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass , for lawns of any extent. We recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.).	\$3.50
French Mixed Lawn Grass. —For Croquet grounds, grass plats, &c., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.).	\$4.50
Bermuda Grass. —The true variety of the Southern Bermuda Grass. From eight to ten pounds per acre.	\$1.50

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

In the first place see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little white Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Lawn Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the Early Spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, for the aspect, and other causes, render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring before the ground becomes dry.

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa (Lucerne).—This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season, one of the best green fodder plants. Ten to fifteen lbs., to the acre.....	℔ lb. 25 cents.
Alsike Clover , <i>Trifolium hybridum</i> . Resembles in growth, duration, &c., the Red Clover, thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. Ten lbs. to the acre.....	℔ lb. 35 cents.
Bokhara Clover , <i>Melilotus alba</i> .—A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the Summer and Fall; lasts two years, or more if cut before flowering although an annual. Ten lbs. to the acre.....	℔ lb. 50 cents.
Crimson Clover , <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> .—An annual with rich crimson flowers. Sown at the last of Summer or early Autumn, it furnishes a very early green fodder; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre.....	℔ lb. 18 cents.
Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover , <i>Trifolium pratense</i> variety for plowing under. Price variable.	
Medium Red Clover , <i>Trifolium pratense</i> . Is a perennial, but of very few years duration, is considered the most nutritious of all species and most valuable in moist locations.	Price variable.
Perennial Clover, or English Cow Grass .—Extensively used in England, ten to fifteen lbs. to the acre.....	℔ lb. 25 cents.
White Clover , <i>Trifolium repens</i> . Valuable for lawns and pastures.....	℔ lb. 35 cents.
Yellow Trefoil , <i>Medicago lupulina</i> .—May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment and soil as Clover. Although thriving in dry and inferior soils. It sprouts very early in Spring, is of excellent quality, and considered a fine pasture for Sheep. Fifteen lbs. to the acre.....	℔ lb. 20 cents.

BIRD SEEDS, &c.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Prices variable—By the Quart or Bushel.

Canary , <i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>	℔ bushel \$3 00, ℔ qt. 20 cents.
Hemp , <i>Cannabis sativa</i>	" 2 50, " 20 "
Lettuce Seed	℔ oz. 10 cents, ℔ lb. 40 "
Maw (Blue Poppy), <i>Papaver Rhœas</i>	" 20 "
Millet (American), <i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	℔ qt. 20 "
" (White French).....	" 30 "
" (Red French).....	" 30 "
" (Yellow German).....	" 20 "
Rape (English), <i>Brassica Napus</i>	" 20 "
" (German), " "	" 20 "
Rough Rice , <i>Oryza sativa</i>	" 20 "

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, ℔ bottle, 35 cents.

Gravel for Cages, ℔ quart, 6 cents.

Esculent Roots and Plants.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

Asparagus Roots , Conover's Colossal (two years old).....	℔ 100, \$1 00 ; ℔ 1,000, \$8 00
Chive Plants	℔ bunch, 25
Discorea Batatas , or Chinese Yam	each, 15 cents ; ℔ dozen, 1 50
Horse-radish Roots	℔ 100, \$1 00 ; " 25
Jerusalem Artichoke	℔ bushel, 3 50 ; ℔ qt. 25
Rhubarb Roots	each, 10 cents ; ℔ dozen, 1 00
Sea Kale Roots (strong).....	" 1 25
Tarragon Plants (ESTRAGON).....	each, 30 cents ; " 3 00
Prickly Comfrey Sets	℔ lb. 50
Chufas or Earth Almond	" 40

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Woodason Bellows	Large Atomizers for Liquids.	each, \$2.00
" " "	Insect Powder Hellebore Dusters or Slug Shot	each from \$1.00 to 3.50
Automatic Valve Sprinklers		each, 1.00
Archangel Mats		each, 75 cents; 3 doz. 7.00
Petersburg "		" 60 " " 5.00
Cuba Bast (for tying)		3 lb. 40
Raffea (for tying)		" 40
Deodorized <i>Floralis</i>		.in 2 lb. tins, 75
Garden Pencils		each, 10
Painted Flower Sticks, assorted sizes, 2, 2½, 3, 4 & 5 feet.		3 lb. running foot, 02
" " " Southern natural canes, from 8 to 12 feet long		3 lb. 100 \$1.50
Gishurst Compound		3 lb. box, 75
Goulding's Horticultural Manure, in boxes		each, 50
Grafting Wax		3 lb. 40
" Liquid, Swiss Alpine		3 lb. jar, 1.00
Labels, Painted Wood, for pots 4 in. 15 cts.; 4½ in, 15 cts.; 5 in. 20 cts., and 6 in. 20 cts.		3 lb. 100
" Notched for trees 3½ inches, 15 cents		3 lb. 100; 75 cents 3 lb. 1000.
Phytosmegma—compound for destroying "Scale," Mealy Bug, etc. (in bottles)		each 50
Robinson's Concentrated Garden Manure, in tin cans		" 50
Round Scotch Scythe Stones		" 20
Whale Oil Soap, in boxes of 2 lbs. 30c.; 5 lbs. 70c.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 20 lbs. \$1.75.		
Hyacinth Glasses—various styles, from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per dozen.		
Strictly Pure Paris Green, in tin cans of 1 lb. 35c.; 2 lbs. 65c.; 5 lbs. \$1.50.		
Slug Shot—one of the best insecticides for the destruction of the Potato bugs, slugs, currant worm, &c., should be used with the large size Woodason Bellows, 5 lbs. packages 30 cents; 10 lbs. packages 50 cents; in bulk \$4.50 per 100 lbs.		

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

Asperula odorata (Waldmeister).—This celebrated perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine Wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as <i>Maitrank</i> .	3 lb. pkt. 10 cents.
Beans (common Horse Beans).	3 lb. 100 lbs., \$8.00. 3 lb. 10 cents.
" <i>Soja hispida</i> (Soja Bean).—Resembling a bean, the haulm is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth oval nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather.	3 lb. 100 lbs. \$15.00. 3 lb. 20 cents.
Broom Corn (Long Brush Evergreen).—Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp. Very sensitive to cold.	3 bush. \$3.00 3 qt. 25 cents.
" (Improved Dwarf).	" 5.00 " 25 "
" (California Golden Long Brush).—Grows from 12 to 14 ft. high	" 5.00 " 25 "
Buckwheat, <i>Fine Silver Hull</i> (48 lbs. to bush.).	3 bush. \$1.50
Caper Tree, <i>Capparis spinosa</i> .	3 paper, 25
Caterpillars.—A curious, though by no means an ornamental plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads.	3 paper, 10 cents.

Miscellaneous Seeds—Continued.

Chicory Seed. —Large rooted, a perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in Autumn or Spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted, and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating Coffee.....	℔ oz. 10 cents; ℔ lb. \$1 00
Cotton, Sea Island	℔ 100 lbs., \$10.....
“ Tennessee Upland” “ “ 10.....	“ 15 “
Dhoura (Guinea Corn) See Sorghum.	
Esparto Grass (<i>Stipa tenacissima</i>).—The <i>Stipa tenacissima</i> is the true Esparto Grass extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc.....	℔ oz. \$1 50
Fenugreek —An annual plant, and very fragrant; of but little use, though, as fodder. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green.....	℔ lb. 75 cents
Flax Seed	℔ qt. 25 cents.
Hop Seed	℔ oz. \$1 00
Indigo Seed, Indigofera tinctoria	℔ lb. \$3.00; ℔ oz. 30 cents.
Jute Seed. —An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making the coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed. A coarse kind of wearing apparel is also made of it. It is cultivated quite extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now extensively sown in our Southern States. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires <i>no</i> cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth any and all weeds. May also be sown broadcast, from six or seven pounds to the acre.....	℔ oz. 20 cents. ℔ lb. \$1 25
Lupins, Blue —Used for about the same purposes as the yellow variety; but, as yet, not so popular.....	℔ 100 lbs. \$10.00, ℔ lb. 20 cents.
Lupins, White —One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is an excellent manure for orange and olive trees.....	℔ 100 lbs. \$12.00, ℔ lb. 20 cents.
Lupins, Yellow —Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure.....	℔ 100 lbs. \$10.00, ℔ lb. 20 cents.
Madder (<i>Rubia tinctoria</i>)—A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder.....	℔ lb. 75 cents.
Osage Orange (<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>).....	℔ qt., 50 cents; ℔ bus., \$7 00
Pearl Millet (<i>Penicillaria spicata</i>).—A valuable fodder plant for the South. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre.....	℔ lb. 30 cents.
Poppy, Opium —Its seed furnishes about 35% of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting, and illuminating. May be sown in Spring, either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. It is also cultivated for Opium. ℔ oz., 25 cents; ℔ lb., \$1 50	
Ramie (<i>Urtica tenacissima</i>)—A perennial plant producing a very fine thread called “Tschou ma.” The Chinese make a fine soft cloth of it, called A-poo or Summer-cloth. It requires a deep, rich soil, and succeeds best in the South.....	℔ oz., \$1 50
“ <i>Urtica nivea</i> .—Silvery China Grass.....	℔ oz., \$1 00
Reana luxurians (<i>Tenosinte</i>)—A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth, Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States.....	℔ lb., \$2 00 ℔ oz., 25 cents.

Miscellaneous Seeds—Continued.

Scurvy Grass —used as Pepper Grass.....	℔ oz., 25 cents.
Seradella —A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep.....	℔ lb., 40 cents.
Snails —Used the same as Caterpillars.....	℔ paper, 10 cents.
Sorghum —Rural branching, (also called "millo maize" in some sections). This differs from all other Sorghums. Its great merit and distinction is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor, thrives in the hottest and driest localities.....	℔ 100 lbs. \$15.... ℔ lb., 25 cents.
" White seeded, Dhoura or Guinea Corn.....	" 20.... ℔ lb., 25 cents.
" Amber Sugar Cane.....	" 8.... ℔ lb., 15 cents.
" Honduras "	" 12.... ℔ lb., 15 cents.
" Stewart's Hybrid.....	" 12.... ℔ lb., 15 cents.
" Chinese "	" 15.... ℔ lb., 25 cents.
" Red Imphee.....	" 12.... ℔ lb., 15 cents.
" Halepense (Johnson Grass) one of our most valuable southern fodder plants and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid growing perennial. On rich soils it may be cut from three to four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 lbs. to the acre.....	℔ 100 lbs. \$18 00; ℔ lb. 25 cents.
Spurry (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>)—Small annual plant, succeeding best in fresh sandy soil. It can be used in a green state, or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown from March to May, 15 lbs. to the acre.....	℔ 100 lbs. \$15.... ℔ lb., 20 cents.
Sun Flower , Large Russian.....	℔ qt., 25 cents; ℔ bushel, \$5 00
Teasels , Fuller's—The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. They require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the South they may be sown in the Fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms.....	℔ 100 lbs. \$15.... ℔ lb., 20 cents.
Vetches , Spring—Sown broadcast like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Also ground up into Flour, after which it is mixed with Wheat Flour for making bread.	℔ bushel, \$3 50; ℔ qt., 25 cents.
Wild Rice (<i>Zizania aquatica</i>)—A native of our Northern and Western States. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated land. Stock of all description are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder.....	℔ lb., 35 cents.
Worms —Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars.....	℔ paper, 10 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS. —Long and short handled	\$1 50
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES. —Long and short handled.....	1 50
ASPARAGUS KNIVES	\$1 00 @ 2 00
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS	2 75
BEST SPADING FORKS	1 00 @ 1 50
BRUSH HOOKS and BRUSH SCYTHES	each 2 00
CAST STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES	1 00 @ 2 00
CAST STEEL PRUNING CHISEL	1 50 @ 2 00
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' SETS OF GARDEN TOOLS	2 50 @ 4 00
CORN HOES	50 @ 75
CORN KNIVES	50
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES. —(Cast steel) from 2 to 10 inches.....	40 @ 2 00
" " (German steel) from 3 to 10 inches.....	35 @ 1 50
AMERICAN CRESCENT SCUFFLE HOE , handled.....	75
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS. —For pruning with one hand.....	1 75 @ 3 00
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN SCYTHES	2 00 @ 2 75
EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK	25

Horticultural Implements.—*Continued.*

FLOWER GATHERERS.—For cutting and holding the flower.....	\$1 25	Q	\$2 00
GARDEN REELS.—Various sizes and patterns.....	1 00	@	2 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders.....	3 50	@	4 50
GRASS EDGING KNIVES.....	2 00	@	2 50
GRASS HOOKS, or SICKLES.—Three sizes.....	60	@	1 00
GREEN-HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass) Pool's best make.....	4 00	@	11 00
HAND LAWN MOWERS.....	14 00	@	25 00
HEDGE SHEARS.—Six sizes and styles.....	2 00	@	5 00
LADIES' FLORAL SETS.....			75
LADIES' SHORT-HANDED GARDEN FORKS.....	50	@	1 00
LAWN RAKES.—To cut off the flower heads or buds of Daisies, etc., on lawns	3 00	@	4 00
PERFECTION REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLERS.....			1 25
POTATO HOOKS.—(Cast-steel teeth).....			1 00
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50	@	2 50
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.....			20
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.....	1 00	@	1 50
“ “ “ PRUNING KNIVES.....	1 50	@	3 00
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.—(American C.S.)30@40c.(English C.S.)	1 00	@	2 00
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers.....	50	@	75
VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes.....	1 00	@	2 00
WISS' SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	1 00	@	3 00
FRENCH “ “ “	3 50	@	4 50
PERFECTION SPRING PRUNING SHEARS, best of all.....	2 00	@	3 50

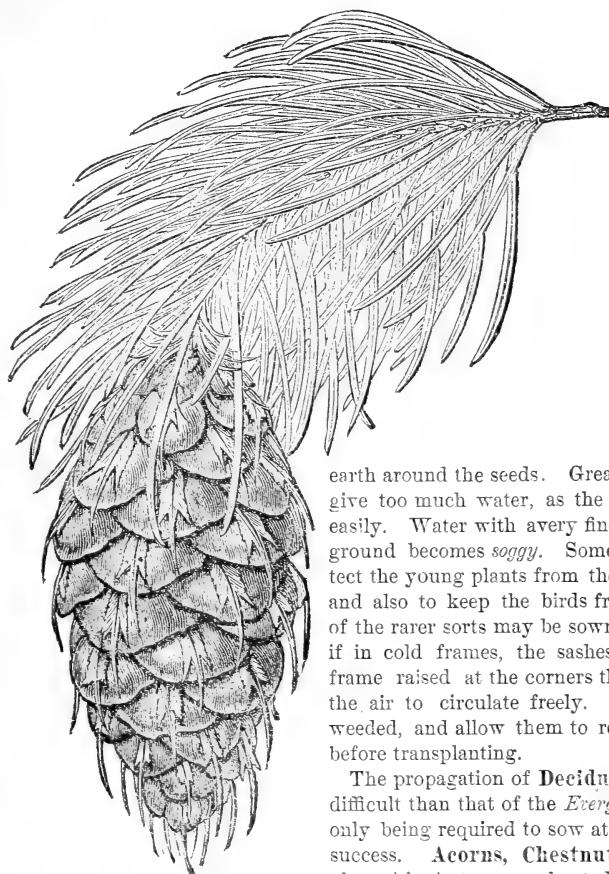
BOOKS

<i>Bee Keeping</i>	(Quinby)	1 50
<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i>	(Breck)	1 75
<i>Broom Corn Culture and Making Brooms</i>		75
<i>Cranberry Culture</i>	(B. Eastwood)	75
<i>Downing's Cottage Residences</i>		6 00
<i>Downing's Selected Fruits</i>	(Charles Downing)	5 00
<i>Flower Garden Directory</i>	(R. Buist)	1 50
<i>Forest Tree Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 00
<i>Forest Trees for Shelter</i>	(Arthur Bryant)	1 50
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>		1 50
<i>Gardening for Pleasure</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Gardening for Profit</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Gardening for the South</i>	(Wm. N. White)	2 00
<i>Hand Book of Grasses</i>	(Jno. Henderson)	1 50
<i>How to Grow Mushrooms</i>	(Wm. Early)	40
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i>	(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
<i>My Vineyard at Lakeview</i>		1 25
<i>Popular Flowers and How to Cultivate them</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 00
<i>Practical Floriculture</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Reed's Houseplants for Everybody</i>		1 50
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>	(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 00
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i>		1 50
<i>Window Flower Gardening</i>	(Henry T. Williams)	1 50
<i>The Beet Sugar—An American Book on this Industry</i>	(Lewis S. Ware)	4 00
<i>Truck Farming at the South</i>	(Dr. A. Oemler)	1 50
<i>Silos and Ensilage</i>	(Dr. Thurber)	50

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds, for Private Families.

CONTAINING THE MOST APPROVED AND CHOICE SORTS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT SMALL AND LARGE GARDENS.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Ne Plus Ultra.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Flageolet Wax.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Round Pod Valentine.....	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	White Dutch Case Knife.....	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
Beet	Large Lima.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Extra Early Egyptian.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Purple Cane.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Broccoli	Early Etampes.....	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	4 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Early Summer.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Cabbage	Drumhead Savoy.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Large Flat Dutch.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Red Dutch for pickling.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Forcing.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Orange.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Algiers.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Snow ball.....	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Heartwell.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Excelsior Sugar.....	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Evergreen.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn Salad	Peppergrass.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, OR	Improved White Spined.....	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Cucumber	Green Prolific.....	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Improved New York Purple.....	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Black Pekin.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Green Curled.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Green Curled Scotch.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Endive	Early White Vienna.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kale	Best Flag.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Black Seeded Simpson.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Grey Seeded Butter.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	All the Year Round.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Shotwell's Brown Head.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Golden Netted Gem.....	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
	Nutmeg.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	The Boss.....	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	New Dwarf.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Globe.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White Portugal.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Red Wethersfield.....	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red Globe.....	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled.....	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey.....	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn's Extra Early.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer.....	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	American Wonder.....	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Minimum.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	4 qt.
Pepper	Telephone.....				1 qt.
	Sweet Mountain.....		1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.
	Cherry.....			1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.
Radish	French Breakfast.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Yellow Turnip.....		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter.....	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Viroflay.....	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 lb.	1 lb.
	Early Bush Crook-Neck.....	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.
	Perfect Gem.....	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.
	Boston Marrow.....	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.
	The Trophy.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Favorite.....		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Acme.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Turnip	Red Cherry.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Red Top Strap Leaf.....	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Montmagney.....		1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
	Golden Ball.....	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties).....			1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

Tree & Shrub Seeds.



ABIES DOUGLASII.

In order to preserve seeds of **CONIFERS** and other *Evergreen Trees*, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing ; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot, where mice will not reach them. For this latitude, the Seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the Seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold frames or in boxes ; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frame raised at the corners three or four inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of **Deciduous Trees** from Seeds is less difficult than that of the *Evergreen Species*, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. **Acorns, Chestnuts and Walnuts** should be planted in Autumn, or kept during the Winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air,

and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely, those with hard shells like the **Locust, Gymnoeladus, &c.**, should also be planted in Autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the Spring to expose them to the action of frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. **American Elm, Silver Maple, and a few other sorts**, ripen their seeds early in the Summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other **Deciduous Trees** and **Shrubs** should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

*Indicates that it is not hardy in this latitude.

EVERGREEN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

ASSORTMENTS CONTAINING A SMALL QUANTITY EACH OF

25 Varieties Conebearing, Evergreen Tree Seeds.....	\$2.50
12 " " " " " "	1.50
25 " Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds.....	2.00
12 " " " " " "	1.00

EVERGREEN SEEDS.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
Abies balsamea.....	<i>Balsam Fir</i>	2 00	25	
" DOUGLASII	<i>Douglas' Spruce, splendid tree</i>	3 00	30	
" excelsa	<i>Norway Spruce</i>	75	20	
" Nordmaniana	<i>Nordman's Fir</i>	4 00	40	
" pectinata	<i>European Silver Fir</i>	1 50	25	
" subalpina var. fallax	<i>New from Oregon</i>	10 00	75	
" pinsapo	<i>Spanish Fir</i>	4 00	40	
" taxifolia	<i>Yew-leaved Spruce</i>	4 00	40	
*Arbutus Unedo.....	<i>Strawberry Bush</i>	3 00	30	
Arctostaphylos glauca.....	<i>Great-berried Manzanita</i>	2 50	25	
" pungens	<i>Erect</i>	3 00	30	
" uva-ursi	<i>Bearberry</i>	2 50	25	
Azalea Californica	<i>Californian Azalea</i>		3 00	25
Buxus sempervirens	<i>Evergreen Box</i>	2 50	25	
Cedrus Atlantica argentea.....	<i>Mount Atlas Cedar</i>	℔ cone	℔ cone	25
" Libani	<i>Cedar of Lebanon</i>	℔ cone	℔ cone	25
*Cryptomeria Japonica	<i>Japanese Cedar</i>	3 00	30	
Cupressus horizontalis	<i>Horizontal Cypress</i>	2 50	25	
" Goveniana	<i>Goven's</i>	4 00	40	
" Lawsoniana	<i>Lawson's</i>	5 00	50	
" macrocarpa	<i>Monterey</i>	3 00	30	
" MacNabiana	<i>MacNab's</i>	4 00	40	
" sempervirens	<i>Evergreen</i>	2 00	20	
Juniperus communis	<i>European Juniper</i>	75	15	
" excelsa	<i>Tall</i>	3 00	30	
" prostrata	<i>Prostrate</i>	50	15	
" Virginianus	<i>Red Cedar</i>	75	25	
Libocedrus decurrens	<i>Grows to the height of 100 to 150 feet</i>	4 00	40	
*Magnolia grandiflora	<i>Large Flowered</i>	2 00	20	
Picea amabilis	<i>Lovely Silver Fir</i>	5 00	50	
" grandis	<i>Great Silver Fir</i>	5 00	50	
" magnifica	<i>Magnificent California Fir</i>	7 00	60	
" nobilis	<i>Oregon Red Fir</i>	12 00	1 00	
*Pinus australis	<i>Yellow Pine</i>	4 00	40	
" Brutia (Calabrica)	<i>Calabrian</i>		75	
" Alepica	<i>French Pine</i>	2 50	25	
* " Canariensis	<i>Canary Island Pine</i>	4 00	40	
" Cembra	<i>Cembran Stone Pine</i>	1 00	15	
" contorta	<i>Tamarac Pine</i>	7 00	75	
" Coulteri	<i>Coulter's California Pine</i>	5 00	50	
" insignis	<i>Oregon Pitch Pine</i>	3 00	30	
" Jeffreyi	<i>Jeffrey's Pine</i>	6 00	60	
" Lambertiana	<i>Sugar Pine</i>	3 00	30	
" Laricio	<i>Corsican Pine</i>	2 50	25	

EVERGREEN SEEDS.—Continued.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
<i>Pinus</i> <i>Llaveana</i>	<i>Llave's Mexican Pine</i>	\$6 00	60	.....
“ <i>maritima</i>	<i>Seaside Pine</i>	1 00	20	.....
“ <i>monophylla</i>	<i>The Pinon Pine</i>	5 00	50	.....
“ <i>muricata</i>	<i>Bishop's Pine</i>	6 00	60	.....
“ <i>nigra Austriaca</i>	<i>Black Austrian</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>Pinea</i>	<i>Stone Pine</i>	1 00	15	.....
“ <i>ponderosa</i>	<i>California Yellow Pine</i>	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>Sabiniana</i>	<i>Sabine's</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>Strobus</i>	<i>Weymouth, or White</i>	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>sylvestris</i>	<i>Scotch Pine</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Torreya</i>	<i>Torrey's Pine</i>	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>tuberculata</i>	<i>Tuberculated Pine</i>	6 00	60	.....
<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>Californicum</i>	<i>California Rhododendron</i>	1 50	25	.....
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>	<i>Big Tree of California</i>	7 00	75	.....
“ <i>sempervirens</i>	<i>California Red Wood</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	<i>Yew</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Thuya aurea</i>	<i>Golden Arbor Vitæ</i>	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>falcata</i>	<i>European</i> “ “	6 00	50	.....
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	<i>American</i> “ “	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>orientalis</i>	<i>Chinese</i> “ “	2 00	20	.....
“ <i>Sieboldi</i>	<i>Siebold's</i> “ “	5 00	50	.....
“ <i>gigantea</i>	<i>Giant Oregon Arbor Vitæ</i>	6 00	60	.....
“ <i>Tartarica</i>	<i>Tartarian</i> “ “	5 00	50	.....
<i>Torreya Californica</i>	<i>California Nutmeg</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Yucca baccata</i>	<i>Berry-bearing</i>	1 00	25	.....
“ <i>Whipplei</i>	<i>Whipple's</i>	1 00	25	.....
“ <i>brevifolia</i>	<i>Short leaved</i>	1 00	25	.....
“ <i>macrocarpa</i>	<i>Large fruited</i>	2 50	25	.....

Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	<i>Western Maple</i>	\$2 00	25	.....
“ <i>glabrum</i>	<i>Oregon Maple</i>	5 00	50	.....
“ <i>macrophyllum</i>	<i>Large-leaved Maple</i>	2 50	25	.....
“ <i>platanoides</i>	<i>Norway Maple</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>Pensylvanicum</i>	<i>Striped Maple</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	<i>Sycamore</i> “	1 00	20	.....
“ <i>rubrum</i>	<i>Scarlet</i> “	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>saccharinum</i>	<i>Sugar</i> “	1 25	25	.....
<i>Æsculus glabra</i>	<i>Ohio Buckeye</i> , ℔ bus. \$5	20	.....	.....
<i>Ailanthus glandulosus</i>	<i>Tree of Heaven</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Alnus communis</i>	<i>Common Alder</i>	1 50	25	.....
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	<i>Bastard Indigo</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	<i>Virginia Creeper</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Veitchii</i>	<i>Variegated-leaved Creeper</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Amygdalus vulgaris</i>	<i>Hard shell Sweet Almond</i>	30	.....	.....
<i>Andromeda ligustrina</i>	<i>Pine Shrub</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Mariana</i>	<i>Stagger-Bush</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Aristolochia Californica</i>	<i>Pacific Dutchman's Pipe</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>siphon</i>	<i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>	20 00	1 50	.....
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	<i>Papaw Tree</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	<i>Barberry</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>folia purpurea</i>	<i>Purple-leaved Barberry</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Betula alba</i>	<i>White American Birch</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>lutea</i>	<i>Yellow Birch</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>pendula</i>	<i>Weeping Birch</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	<i>Paper Mulberry</i>.....	.....	30	.....
<i>Bupleurum fruticosum</i>.....	.....	.....	40	.....
<i>Callicarpa Americana</i>	<i>French Mulberry</i>	4 00	40	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
Calycanthus floridus	<i>Sweet-scented Shrub.</i>	\$1 50	25	
" occidentalis	<i>California Sweet-scented Shrub</i>	4 00	40	
Carpinus Americanus	<i>Water Beech</i>	2 50	25	
Carya alba	<i>Shell Bark, ℔ bus. \$4.00.</i>			25
Cassia Marilandica	<i>Wild Senna</i>	3 00	30	
Catalpa speciosa	<i>Hardy Catalpa</i>	2 00	25	
Ceanothus integerimus	<i>Handsome</i>	6 00	60	
" prostratus	<i>California</i>	6 00	60	
" thyrsiflorus	<i>Shrubs.</i>	4 00	40	
" divaricatus		6 00	60	
Celastrus scandens	<i>Wax Work.</i>	3 00	30	
Celtis Australis	<i>European Nettle Tree.</i>	2 50	25	
Cephalanthus occidentalis	<i>Button Ball Bush.</i>	1 50	25	
Cercis Canadensis	<i>American Judas Tree.</i>	1 00	25	
" occidentalis	<i>Californian Judas Tree.</i>	6 00	50	
" siliquastrum	<i>European Judas Tree.</i>	2 50	25	
Centrosema Virginianum	<i>Butterfly Pea.</i>	6 00	60	
Ceratonia Siliqua	<i>St. John's Bread.</i>	3 00	30	
Clematis Virginiana	<i>Virgin's Bower.</i>	4 00	40	
" flammula	<i>Sweet scented Virgin's Bower</i>	4 00	40	
" coccinea	<i>Texas Scarlet</i> "	16 00	1 25	
Clethra alnifolia	<i>Sweet Pepper Bush.</i>	10 00	1 00	
Colutea arborescens	<i>Shrubby.</i>	1 50	25	
Cornus Florida	<i>Flowering Dogwood.</i>	1 25	25	
" paniculata	<i>Paniced Cornel.</i>	2 00	25	
" stolonifera	<i>Red-Osier Dogwood.</i>	2 50	25	
" alternifolia	<i>Alternate-leaved Dogwood.</i>	2 50	25	
" Nuttallii	<i>Nuttall's Dogwood</i>	3 00	30	
Coronilla emerus				40
Cotoneaster buxifolia	<i>Handsome Shrub</i>	3 00	30	
Crataegus coccinea	<i>Scarlet fruited</i>	1 50	25	
" parvifolia	<i>Dwarf Thorn.</i>	1 50	25	
" Oxyacantha	<i>Hawthorn.</i>	1 00	25	
" rivularis	<i>From Washington Territory.</i>	3 00	30	
" crus-galli	<i>Cockspur Thorn.</i>	1 50	25	
" splendens	<i>Long Island Thorn.</i>	2 00	25	
" tomentosa	<i>Black Thorn.</i>	1 50	25	
Cytisus alpinus	<i>Alpine Laburnum.</i>	2 00	25	
" Laburnum	<i>Laburnum.</i>	1 25	25	
Daphne Mezereum	<i>Mezereum.</i>			25
Diospyros Lotus	<i>European Persimmon.</i>	3 00	30	
" Mexicana	<i>Mexican</i> "	2 50	25	
Elaeagnus angustifolia	<i>Oleaster.</i>	2 50	25	
*Eucalyptus globulus	<i>Blue Gum.</i>	6 00	50	25
<i>This celebrated tree would not be hardy here, but in the Southern States would be a quick growing and valuable tree.</i>				
<i>Other distinct varieties expected.</i>				
Euonymus Americana	<i>Burning Bush.</i>	2 00	25	
Fagus sylvatica	<i>European Beech.</i>	60	10	
Frangula Californica	<i>Oregon Thorn.</i>	4 00	40	
Fraxinus alba	<i>White American Ash.</i>	75	20	
" acuminata	<i>Yellow American Ash.</i>	1 50	25	
" excelsior	<i>European Ash.</i>	75	20	
" pubescens	<i>Red American Ash.</i>	1 50	25	
" Ornus	<i>Flowering Ash.</i>	2 50	25	
" quadrangulata	<i>Blue American Ash.</i>	1 50	25	
" sambucifolia	<i>Black American Ash.</i>	1 50	25	
" viridis	<i>Green American Ash.</i>	1 50	25	
Fremontia Californica		10 00	1 00	25
Gaultheria procumbens	<i>Creeping Winter Green.</i>	5 00	50	
Gaylussacia dumosa	<i>Dwarf Huckleberry.</i>	2 00	25	
" resinosa	<i>Black Huckleberry.</i>	1 00	25	
Genista scorpiaria	<i>Scotch Broom.</i>	75	10	
" tinctoria	<i>Green Broom.</i>		30	
Gleditschia Sinensis	<i>Chinese.</i>	2 50	25	

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pt.
Gleditschia triacanthos	<i>Honey Locust</i>	\$0 40	10	
“ horrida	<i>Horrid Thorn</i>	2 50	25	
Gymnocladus Canadensis	<i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>	1 00	20	
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.	<i>Double Rose of Sharon</i>	3 00	30	
Ilex (Prinos) verticillatus	<i>Winter Berry</i>	2 00	20	
Indigofera tinctoria	<i>Indigo Tree</i>	3 00	30	
Juglans regia	<i>English Walnut</i>	30		
Kalmia angustifolia	<i>Sheep Laurel</i>	2 00	25	
“ latifolia	<i>Mountain Laurel</i>	1 50	25	
Kelreuteria paniculata	<i>Chinese Bladder-nut</i>	2 00	25	
Larix Europaea	<i>European Larch</i>	1 25	25	
*Laurus nobilis	<i>Laurel</i>	1 00	20	
Ligustrum Japonicum	<i>Japan Privet</i>	1 50	25	
“ vulgare	<i>Common Privet</i>	1 50	25	
Liquidambar styraciflua	<i>Sweet Gum Tree</i>	6 00	50	
Liriodendron tulipifera	<i>Tulip Tree</i>	75	20	
Maclura aurantiaca	<i>Osage Orange</i>	℔ bus. \$7	50	
Morus alba	<i>White Mulberry</i>	2 00	25	
“ Moretti	<i>Russian</i> “	3 50	35	
“ alba rosea	<i>Hybrid</i> “	2 50	25	
“ alba fructo nigra	“ “	3 00	30	
“ cedrona	<i>French</i> “	5 00	50	
Myrica cerifera	<i>Wax Myrtle</i>	2 00	25	
Nyssa multiflora	<i>Black Gum</i>	1 25	25	
Oreodaphne Californica	<i>California Spice Tree</i>	2 00	25	
Ostrya Virginica	<i>American Hop Horn Beam</i>	3 00	30	
*Paliurus aculeatus	<i>Christ' Thorn</i>	1 50	25	
Pardanthus Chinensis	<i>Blackberry Lily</i>	4 00	40	
Paulownia imperialis	<i>Paulownia</i>	2 50	30	
Phytolacca decandra	<i>Garget</i>	1 50	25	
Pistacia vera	<i>Pistacia Nut</i>		25	
Platanus occidentalis	<i>Button Ball, or Plane Tree</i>	1 25	25	
“ orientalis	<i>European Button Ball</i>	1 25	25	
*Poinciana Gilliesii	<i>Gillies'</i>		25	
Prunus maritima	<i>Beach Plum</i>	2 00	25	
“ mollis	<i>Oregon Wild Cherry</i>	5 00	50	
“ serotina	<i>Wild Black Cherry</i>	1 25	25	
“ padus	<i>Wild Cherry</i>	2 00	25	
Ptelea trifoliata	<i>Hop Tree</i>	2 50	30	
Pyrus arbutifolia	<i>Choke-Berry</i>	2 50	25	
“ rivularis	<i>Oregon Crab Tree</i>	2 50	25	
Quercus rubra	<i>Red Oak</i>	℔ bus. \$4 00	25	
Rhamnus catharticus	<i>Buckthorn</i>	2 00	25	
“ alaternus	<i>Broad Leaved Alater</i>		25	
Rhus Cotinus	<i>Smoke Tree</i>		40	
“ Copallina	<i>Dwarf Sumach</i>	2 00	25	
“ glabra	<i>Smooth Sumach</i>	1 50	25	
“ Toxicodendron	<i>Poison Ivy</i>	3 00	30	
“ typhina	<i>Staghorn Sumach</i>	2 00	25	
“ Venenata	<i>Poison Sumach</i>	2 50	25	
Ribes Lobbii	<i>Purple Oregon Currant</i>		1 25	
“ floridum	<i>Wild Black Currant</i>		60	
Robinia Pseudacacia	<i>Yellow Locust</i>		40	
Rosa hybrida	<i>Hybrid Rose, mixed</i>		50	
“ canina	<i>Dog Rose for Stocks</i>	50	15	
“ Carolina	<i>Swamp Rose</i>	2 50	25	
“ rugosa, rubra and alba	<i>Japan Single Rose (white and red)</i>		3 00	25
“ blanda	<i>Early Wild Rose (clean)</i>	2 50	25	
“ setigera	<i>Prairie Rose</i>	2 00	25	
Rubus spectabilis	<i>Red Oregon Raspberry</i>		1 50	
Salisburia adiantifolia	<i>Maiden Hair Tree, ℔ doz. nuts 35c</i>			
Salix caprea	<i>Willow</i>	2 00	25	
“ alba	<i>White Willow</i>	2 00	25	
Sambucus pubens	<i>Red fruited Elder</i>	2 00	25	
“ glauca	<i>Colorado Elder</i>	3 00	30	
“ Canadensis	<i>Common Elder</i>	2 00	25	

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—Continued.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
<i>Smilax</i> herbacea.	<i>Carion Flower</i> .	\$2 00	25	....
<i>Sophora</i> Japonica.	<i>Japanese Sophora</i> .	2 50	25	....
“ “ pendula.	“ <i>Drooping Sophora</i> .	2 50	25	....
“ speciosa.	From <i>Arizona</i> .	3 00	30	....
“ affinis.	“ “	2 00	25	....
<i>Spartium</i> Junceum.	<i>Spanish Broom</i> .	1 50	25	....
<i>Spiraea</i> ariaefolia.	From <i>Oregon</i> .	6 00	60	....
“ <i>Douglasii</i> .	“ “	7 00	60	....
<i>Syringa</i> vulgaris.	<i>Lilac</i> .	2 00	25	....
<i>Taxodium</i> distichum.	<i>North Carolina Cypress</i> .	60	10	....
<i>Taxus</i> brevifolia.	<i>California Yew Tree</i> .	12 00	1 00	....
<i>Tecomia</i> radicans.	<i>Trumpet Creeper</i> .	4 00	40	....
“ <i>stans</i> .	<i>Yellow Trumpet Creeper</i> .	5 00	50	....
<i>Tilia</i> Europaea.	<i>European Linden</i> .	1 00	20	....
<i>Typha</i> latifolia.	<i>Cat Tail Reed</i> .	2 00	20	....
<i>Ulmus</i> crassifolia.	From <i>Texas</i> .	3 00	30	....
<i>Ulex</i> Europaeus.	<i>Furze</i> .	1 00	20	....
<i>Viburnum</i> acerifolium.	<i>Dock Mackie</i> .	2 00	25	....
“ <i>lentago</i> .	<i>Sweet Viburnum</i> .	2 00	25	....
“ <i>prunifolium</i> .	<i>Black Haw</i> .	2 00	25	....
“ <i>pubescens</i> .	<i>Downy Arrow-wood</i> .	2 50	25	....
“ <i>nudum</i> .	<i>Withe-Rod</i> .	2 00	25	....
“ <i>dentatum</i> .	<i>Arrow-wood</i> .	2 00	25	....
“ <i>tinus</i> .	<i>Laurustinus</i> .	2 00	25	....
<i>Vitex</i> agnus-castus.	<i>Chaste Tree</i> .			25
<i>Wistaria</i> frutescens.	<i>American Wistaria</i> .	3 50	35	....
“ <i>magnifica</i> .	<i>Magnificent Wistaria</i> .	4 00	40	....
“ <i>Sinensis</i> .	<i>Chinese Wistaria</i> .	6 00	50	....
<i>Zanthoxylum</i> Americanum.	<i>Prickly Ash</i> .	3 00	30	....
<i>Zizyphus</i> sativa.	Cultivated <i>Jujube</i> .			25

NATIVE GRAPE SEED.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
<i>Vitis</i> aestivalis, <i>Natural</i> .	\$2 00	\$0 25	....
“ “ <i>Herbemont</i> .	2 50	25	....
“ “ <i>Norton's Virginia</i> .	2 00	25	....
“ <i>Californica, Natural</i> .	2 50	25	....
“ <i>cordifolia, Natural</i> .	2 00	25	....
“ <i>labrusca, Concord</i> .	1 50	25	....
“ <i>riparia, Natural</i> .	3 50	35	....
“ “ <i>Clinton</i> .	2 00	25	....
“ <i>vulpina, Natural (Mexican Mustang)</i> .	4 00	40	....

PALM SEEDS.

Per Packet.

Areca <i>Baueri</i> , 25c.
“ <i>lutescens</i> , 25c.
Attalea <i>funifera</i> , 25c.
Brahea <i>filifera</i> , 25c.
“ <i>glaucā</i> , 25c.
Caryota <i>urens</i> , 10c.
Chamædora <i>elegantissima</i> , 25c.
“ <i>elatior</i> , 25c.
Cocos <i>Weddelliana</i> , 25c.
“ <i>Gaertneri</i> , 25c.
Corypha <i>Australis</i> , 10c.

Euterpe <i>edulis</i> , 10c.
Geonoma <i>gracilis</i> , 25c.
“ <i>Verschaffeltii</i> , 25c.
Kentia <i>Baltimoreana</i> , 25c.
“ <i>Forsteriana</i> , 25c.
Latania <i>Borbonica</i> , 10c.
Oreodoxa <i>regia</i> , 10c.
Pandanus <i>utilis</i> , 10c.
Phœnix <i>Canariensis</i> , 25c.
“ <i>dactylifera</i> , 25c.
Seaforthia <i>elegans</i> , 25c.

FLOWER * SEEDS,

—WITH—

Practical Directions for their Culture, Treatment, &c.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA.)—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a green-house. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The proper soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds should be a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little fine old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will damp off. When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted, or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. A common mistake in sowing Flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all Flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firmly hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier *Annuals* may be sown where they are to grow, but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such *Annuals* as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of *Biennials* and some *Hardy Annuals* may be sown in September in boxes and placed in cold frames. They will make fine strong plants by Spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in Winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS (hB and hP.)—These require the same treatment as the *Hardy Annuals*. In addition to the above, both *Hardy Biennials* and *Perennials* may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until Spring, the seeds of many *Perennials* require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the Winter. As soon as the frost is out in Spring, the covering must be carefully removed and the surface around them loosened, and, when large enough, transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF HARDY ANNUALS (hA.)—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hot-bed, as directed for *Hardy Annuals*. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hot-bed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like *Hardy Annuals*.

Half Hardy Biennials and *Perennials* require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seed early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border, in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or green-houses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, AND PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the *Tender Annuals* (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm green-house, or plunging in a moderate hot-bed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots and bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hot-bed be very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREEN-HOUSE SEEDS (g.)—Should be sown as directed for *Tender Annuals*, in pans, pots, or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of *Green-house Plants* are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little of the compost, or with some of the silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass be placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of success with fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or the trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting, they should be kept in a shady part of the green-house for a few days, until they are established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants, from the finer seeds, killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water,

shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULAS, CHINESE.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if these be sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March till the middle of May. The earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the green-house, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed leaf, transplant them singly into two or two and a half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good stocky plants, and they must therefore be re-potted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the green-house during the summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the green-house or a well-lighted sitting room.

CINERARIAS.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside; but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well, if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the green-house. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May in shallow boxes in fine soil. Sow the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip. Water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings is similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant singly into small pots in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Re-pot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants be wanted, the re-potting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. *Aphis* and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a *cool* green-house, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter, when the plants are coming into bloom, it may be necessary to smoke the plants occasionally to keep down the green fly.

CALCEOLARIAS—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool green-house. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste, or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully. An atomizer or brush may be used to ad-

vantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two and a half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Re-pot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the re-potting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root bound, the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly, to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool green-house in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots sufficiently apart at all times to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking may be necessary to keep down the green fly.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium, (or, more properly, Pelargonium,) now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than any where else; but in a green-house or sitting room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil. Cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed leaf in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich, or, if the seed were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown indoors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the green-house, will show flowers in June and July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August or September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the goodness of the seed. While many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name, except the seed has been saved from choice kinds.

Novelties and Select New Flower Seeds.

<i>Aeroclinium albo flore pleno.</i>	<i>New double white variety of this pretty Everlasting, producing about the same percentage of double flowering plants as the double rose variety.</i>	
<i>Per packet.</i>		\$0 40
<i>Aquilegia cœrulea hybrida.</i>	<i>One of the most beautiful perennials, violet, blue and yellow flowers.</i>	
<i>Per packet.</i>		25
<i>Calendula sicula flore pleno, "Double Sicilian Marigold."</i>	<i>Beautiful annual, with round, well shaped, double orange yellow flowers.</i>	
<i>Per packet.</i>		10
<i>Candytuft, "New Giant White."</i>	<i>Very large flowers and truss, a new valuable strain for florists.</i>	
<i>Per packet.</i>		10
<i>Celosia plumosa aurea, "Golden Feathered Cock'scomb."</i>	<i>A most beautiful strain, exquisite shades.</i>	
<i>Per packet.</i>		10
<i>Chrysanthemum carinatum, "Eclipse."</i>	<i>New variety resembling in form of flower the well known Chrys. car. Burridgeanum, but surpassing it greatly by its striking colors which are pure golden yellow with a bright purplish scarlet ring or centre on the ray florets, the disk being dark brown. For cut flowers this variety will be found very valuable and attractive.</i>	
<i>Per packet.</i>		40

Chrysanthemum coronarium sulphureum flore pleno. For bouquets or for general decorative purposes, this new double variety of the annual Chry. will be found most desirable, the color of the flowers are delicate lemon. Per packet.....	\$0 30
Dahlia, "New Single." We again call attention to this magnificent decorative plant. The style of the flowers is entirely distinct from the ordinary Double Dahlia, easily flowered from Seed the first year by starting them in hot bed—cannot be too highly recommended. Per packet.....	10
Daisy, "Longfellow" (Bellis perennis flore pleno). Extra large double dark rose colored flowers, will become very valuable for bouquets. Per packet.....	50
Eucharidium Breweri. Rare and truly magnificent species of dwarf spreading habit and narrowly lanceolate foliage. The color of the flower is a pleasing purplish rose shading to white in the centre. It flowers very profusely and is of the same easy culture as the different kinds of Clarkia. Per packet.....	40
Lavatera arborea variegata. This beautiful species has met with great success. The variegation of its large leaves consist of a mixture of different shades of green and pure white, it becomes most striking as the plants advance in age, valuable for large beds or for single lawn plants. Per packet.....	25
Mignonette "Machet." Well adapted for pot-culture, it comes perfectly true from seed which, however, is not at all abundantly produced. The dwarf and vigorous plants are of pyramidal growth and furnished with very thick dark green leaves; they throw up numerous stout flower-stalks terminated by massive spikes of deliciously-scented red flowers. It is entirely distinct from all the sorts hitherto. Per packet.....	25
Mignonette, "Golden Queen." Large flower and valuable for florists. Per packet.....	5
Mignonette, "Crimson Queen." Large flower and valuable for florists. Per packet.....	5
Nasturtium, "Empress of India." The flowers of this grand novelty in the way of Dwarf Nasturtiums, are of a brilliant crimson color, and so freely produced, that no other annual in cultivation can approach it in effectiveness, the leaves are a bluish green and quite distinct. Per packet.....	10
Pansy, "Trimaréau." An entirely distinct and beautiful new race. The plants are of a vigorous though compact habit; the flowers are carried well and each one is marked with three large blotches or spots. They are of refined form and present a notable difference from those of all known races in being of a size hitherto quite unattained in this genus. Per packet.....	50
Papaver Inephisto. New single flowering Poppy, a sport out of Papaver, "Danebrog." The color of the flowers is a fiery deep scarlet bearing on each of the four petals a large blackish violet spot; very showy variety. Per packet ..	25
Peas, Sweet Pea, "Princess Beatrice." A new and lovely variety, distinct from any other with respect to color, which is a rosy carmine, delicately shaded with lighter and darker tints. Per packet.....	5
Petunia hybrid nitus aurea. An entirely new strain from Germany, large and beautiful veined flowers and deep yellow throat. Per packet.	40
Primrose, English Yellow Primrose. Seed of this celebrated flower can rarely be had. Per packet.....	25
Trachymene cerulea albo. New white flowering variety of this charming annual, highly recommended. Per packet.....	30
Verbena hybrida foliis aureis, "Golden Leaved Verbena." Very interesting and attractive new variety with bright golden yellow leaves and flowers of the purest scarlet, forming thus a beautiful contrast and being admirably adapted for bedding purposes. Per packet.....	30

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

The **first column** gives the number by which the different varieties may be ordered without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the *Botanical name*, in Roman characters.

- * designates ornamental leaved plants.
- in all cases, *repetition*.
- in vars.. in *varieties*, or mixed colors.
- fl. pl. .. *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The figures in the **third column** give the comparative time of *Flowering*. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into **EARLY**, **INTERMEDIATE**, and **LATE** flowering sorts. Thus:

- No. 1 designates *early*.
- No. 2 .. *intermediate*.
- No. 3 .. *late-flowering plants*.

The **fourth column** gives the *Hardiness and Duration*:

- A represents *Annual*, lasting but one year.
- B .. *Biennial*, .. two years.
- P .. *Perennial*, .. three or more years.
- E .. *Evergreen*.

But as a large number of the Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark † is affixed to such.

- h. represents *hardy*—plants for open borders.
- hh. .. *half hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.
- t. .. *tender*—requiring protection.
- g. .. *green-house plants*.
- bu. .. *bulbous plants*.
- S. .. *shrubs*.

The **fifth column** gives the color in full, except as abbreviated below. Thus :

ap..apetalous,	bff..buff,	lav..lavender,	scar..scarlet,
blk..black,	car..carmine,	ptd..painted,	spot..spotted,
br..brown,	cr..crimson,	pur..purple,	stri..striped,
tri..tricolor,	sul..sulphur,	var..variegated,	ver..vermilion.

The **sixth column** gives the comparative height of the plants in feet. *Trai.* signifies *trailing*; *Cr.* *creeping*.

The **seventh column**, the price $\frac{1}{2}$ packet.

FLOWER SEEDS

Flower Seeds mailed promptly, with postage paid, on receipt of amount annexed.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2065 Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trai.	cts. 5		<i>Beautiful annual trailer.</i>
2075 Abutilon Thompsonii fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25		
2078 <i>atrosanguineum</i>	2 3	..	d. red	..	25		
2080 <i>Darwini grandiflorum</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	25		
2082 mixed	2 3	..	y. st.	..	25		
2085 Acacia dealbata	1	..	yel.	..	10		
2087 <i>Decaisneana</i>	1	..	..	..	10		
2090 <i>melanoxyylon</i>	1	..	..	..	10		
2098 <i>ornithophora</i>	1	..	..	10	10		
2100 <i>speciosa</i>	1	..	pur.	..	10		
2104 fine mixed	1	..	mixed	..	10		
2107 Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5		
2108 <i>spinulosus</i>	2	..	pur.	..	10		
2118 Aconitum Napellus	2	..	blue	4	5		
2119 Fisheri	2	..	..	..	10		
2120 Adonis autumnalis	2	hA	scar.	1	5		
2122 <i>vernalis</i>	1	hP	yel.	1/2	5		
2128 Agapanthus umbellatus	1	tP	blue	1	10		
2129 Ageratum conspicuum var.	2	..	white	..	10		
2130 <i>Lasseauxii</i>	2	..	rose	..	5		
2132 <i>Mexicanum</i>	2	hhA	blue	1 1/2	5		
2135 — <i>album</i>	2	..	white	..	5		
2138 —“ LITTLE GEM ”	2	..	blue	..	5		
<i>Agrostemma</i>							<i>See Rose Campion.</i>
2148 Alonsoa grandiflora	1 3	hhB	scar.	2	5		
2149 — <i>alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5		
2150 <i>linifolia</i>	1 3	..	scar.	1 1/2	5		
2153 <i>myrtifolia</i>	1 3	..	..	2 1/2	5		
2155 <i>Warscewiczii</i>	1 3	..	..	2	5		
2157 Alstroemeria pulchella	1 2	gP	..	3	10		
2159 Alyssum (Koniga) maritimum	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5		
— <i>compactum</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10		
2163 <i>saxatile compactum</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	5		
2165 <i>Wierzeckii</i>	1 3	..	..	1 1/2	5		
2166 <i>argenteum</i>	1 3	..	..	1/2	5		

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

	Topic of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2167 Amarantus Abyssinicus*	2 3	hA	yel.	3	5		
2168 bicolor ruber*	2 3	..	red	2	5		
2168a cruentus *(Prince's Feather)	2 3	..	d. red	3	5		
2170 giganteus*	2 3	..	pur.	6	5		
2182 Henderi*	2 3	tA	cr. & y.	4	10		
2184 magnificus*	2 3	..		..	10		
2190 melancholicus ruber*	2 3	..	red	2½	5		
2192 salicifolius*	2 3	..	pur.	..	5		
2195 —“ Prince of Wales ”*	2 3	..	..	..	10		
2196 sanguineus nanus*	2 3	..	scar.	..	5		
2197 tricolor* (Joseph's Coat)	2 3	..	mixed	dif.	5		
2198 amabilis tricolor*	2 3	..	tri.	2	5		
2198a atropurpureus*	2 3	..	dk. pur.	..	5		
2199 fine mixed*	2 3	..	r. & y.	..	10		
2202 Amethyst , winged	2	..	blue	..	10		
2204 white	2	..	white	..	10		Brocallia. Green-house annuals. Very pretty.
2206 Anagallis grandifl. fruticosa	1 3	hhP	ver.	2½	5		
2208 —Phillipsii	1 3	..	..	..	5		
2220 —in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	2	5		Bedding plants covered with flowers throughout the Summer. Warm, sunny spots are best.
2223 Anchusa angustifolia	2	hP	pur.	..	5		Evergreen and pretty.
2230 Anemone coronaria	1	..	mixed	2	5		
2233 Pulsatilla	1	..	..	½	5		Anemones are very beautiful Spring flowers, and should be in every garden.
2237 sylvestris	1	..	white	..	10		
2240 Angelonia grandiflora	3	gP	pur.	1	25		A tender herbaceous plant, bearing handsome flowers. Thrives in a light, rich soil.
Antirrhinum							
2245 Aquilegia caryophylloides	1 3	hP	striped	1½	5		
2249 chrysanthia	1 3	..	yel.	3	10		
2253 caerulea	1 3	..	blue	..	25		
2255 —hybrida	1 3	..	sul.	..	25		
2257 Canadensis	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10		
2265 Argemone grandiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5		Flowers large and poppy shaped.
2273 Asclepias Cornuti	2	..	p.	4	5		
2276 Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	..	5		Silkweed.
2278 incarnata	2	hP	rose p.	3	5		Swallow-Wort; free bloomer. Swamp Milkweed.
2283 Asperula setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5		
2285 odorata	2 3	hP	white	½	10		Sweet scented and profuse bloomers.
2286 Aster , Shakespeare	2 3	hhA	mixed	3	25		
2292 Pyramidal	3	..	..	..	10		These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts.
2295 Bouquet, mixed	3	..	..	1	10		
2296 Lilliput, mixed	2 3	..	..	..	10		Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the Autumn.
2297 Very Dwarf or Pygmæa	2 3	..	..	..	10		
2298 Chrysanthemum flowered	3	..	..	1½	10		
2300 White “ “ “	3	..	white	..	10		
2301 “ Dwarf	3	..	mixed	1	10		
2303 German quilled, mixed	3	..	..	..	5		
2305 Globe “ “	3	..	..	..	5		
2308 Large flowered rose	3	..	rose	..	10		
2310 Crowned, mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10		
2311a Washington, white	3	..	white	2	25		
2311b —peach blossom	3	..	rose	..	25		

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2311c	Aster , Washington, mixed	3	hhA	mixed	2	25		
2312	New Schiller	3	..	rose	1½	10		
2314	Dwarf white Bouquet	3	..	white	..	10		
2316	Goliath, mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10		
2318	Imbricated	3	..	..	..	10		
2320	Paeony-flowered	3	..	..	..	10		
2324	Dwarf Pompon	3	..	..	1	10		
2325	Half Dwarf Multiflora	3	..	..	2	10		
2326	Truffaut's mixed	3	..	..	1½	10		
2328	—White “	3	..	white	..	25		
2329	—Crimson“	3	..	cr.	..	25		
2330	Dark blood red	3	..	red	..	25		
2335	Mixed China	3	..	mixed	1½	5		
2337	Perennial, mixed	3	hP	..	1 to 5	10		
2340	Aubrieta deltoidea	1	..	pur.	trai.	10		
2341	Graeca	3 5	..	..	..	10		{ Beautiful for rock work and bedding.
2342	Auricula , finest	1	..	mixed	½	25		<i>Primula auricula</i> , very fine.
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25		{ From finest Chinese & Ghent varieties. Ghent are hardy.
2352	Balsams , white Paris	2	hhA	white	..	5		
2355	Crimson “	2	..	crim.	..	5		
2360	Rose “	2	..	rose	..	5		
2364	Scarlet “	2	..	scar.	..	5		
2367	Mixed “	2	..	mixed	..	5		
2373	White Camellia-flowered	2	..	white	..	10		
2375	Crimson “ “	2	..	crim.	..	10		
2380	Violet spot'd “ “	2	..	spot.	..	10		
2383	Crim. “ “	2	..	..	..	10		
2385	Scarlet “ “	2	..	..	..	10		
2387	Rose “ “	2	..	rose	..	10		
2393	Scarlet “ “	2	..	scar.	..	10		
2394	Purple “ “	2	..	pur.	..	10		
2396	Lavender “ “	2	..	lav.	..	10		
2400	Light citron “ “	2	..	l. cit.	..	10		
2402	Mixed “ “	2	..	mixed	..	10		
2414	Double Solferino	2	..	spot.	..	10		
2418	Baptisia australis	2	hP	blue	..	5		Beautiful perennial herb.
2420	Bartonia aurea	2	hA	yel.	3	5		
2421	aurea nana	2	..	..	1½	5		{ Beautiful and hardy.
2422	Beet , Brazilian*	2	hhA	mixed	..	5		
2424	Chilian*	2	..	..	..	5		
2426	Dell's Flower Garden*	2	..	dark	..	5		
2427	Ne Plus Ultra*	2	..	..	..	5		
2430	Large Ribbed Scarlet*	2	..	scar.	..	5		
2433	“ “ Yellow*	2	..	yel.	..	5		
2435	Crown Prince	2	..	red	..	5		
2437	Victoria	2	..	d. red	..	5		
2450	Begonia , fine mixed Seedling	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25		
2451	Rex	1 3	..	..	½	25		{ Beautiful free flowering plants.
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2 3	hA	d. red	..	10		Showy, like the Coreopsis.
2457	Blue Bottle , small	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		<i>Centauréa</i> . Hardy and showy.

Obs. continued.

will produce fine large flowers. Most are very distinct in their varieties and colors.

{ Beautiful for rock work and bedding.

{ From finest Chinese & Ghent varieties. Ghent are hardy.

The Balsams are one of the finest Summer flowering Annuals, being free bloomers and highly colored. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cuttings. They require a good soil and to be kept well watered. The colors are unsurpassed.

Beautiful perennial herb.

{ Beautiful and hardy.

Beta. Beautiful ornamental foliage plants, fine for center of beds.

							General Observations.									
							Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pound	Packet			
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>																
2460 Boconia cordata*	2 3	hP	white	3	10	cts.	} Ornamental for single specimens or groups.									
2461 Japonica *	2 3	gP	..	4	10		}									
2463 Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5		} One of the finest for edgings.									
2465 —alba	3	..	white	..	5		} Should be sown in hot-bed.									
2468 —in vars,	3	..	mixed	..	5		}									
Browallia elata																
Cacalia																
2473 Calandrinia discolor	2 3	..	rose	..	5		} Handsome, brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny situations. Fine for edgings.									
2475 speciosa	2 3	..	pur.	1	5		}									
2480 umbellata	2 3	hhP	..	1	10		}									
2482 Calceolaria hybrida, finest	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25		}									
2485 grandiflora , self-colored	2 3	..	..	..	25		} Seeds are saved from the finest varieties; are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated.						
2486 grandiflora <i>tigrina pumila</i>							}									
2487 compacta , dwarf	2 3	..	..	..	50		}						
2490 rugosa	2 3	..	..	..	25		}						
2492 scabiosæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	..	10		}									
2492a pinnata , for bedding	2 3	..	..	..	10		}						
2493 Calendula officinalis plena	2 3	hA	or'nge	1	5		}									
2497 —nova, Nankeen	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		} The Pot Marigolds are fine for back grounds, being quite showy, especially Meteor.									
2499 pluvialis	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5		}									
2505 officinalis Meteor	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		}									
2506 Pongei fl. pl.	2 3	..	white	..	5		}									
2507 sicula , single yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		}									
2507a sicula fl. pl.	2 3	..	..	..	10		}						
2508 Calliopsis bicolor marmorata	2 3	..	r. & y.	1½	5		}									
2514 coronata	2 3	hP	spot.	..	5		} Fine, showy Annuals, (Coreopsis) abundant bloomers and bright colors.									
2516 Drummondii	2 3	hA	y. & br.	1	5		}									
2518 elegans picta	2 3	..	..	2	5		}							
2520 Callirhoe involucrata	1 3	..	c. & w.	trai.	5		}									
2525 pedata	1 3	..	v. & w.	2	5		} Free flowering, pretty colors, and blooming for a long time. Start in frame early.									
2528 — <i>nana</i>	1 3	..	d. ro.	1	5		}									
2530 Campanula Carpatica	1	hP	blue	½	5		}									
2533 — <i>alba</i>	1	..	white	..	5		} One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The perennial species, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on list are very fine for edgings and beds. Nos. 2535 and 2545 may be grown in pots.									
2535 — <i>grandiflora</i>	2	..	blue	2	5		}									
2536 — <i>alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5		}									
2538 medium calycanthema	2 3	hhB	..	..	10		}							
2540 — — <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10		}						
2543 nobilis <i>alba</i>	3	..	..	3	10		}							
2545 pyramidalis	3	hhP	blue	4	10		}									
2546 — <i>albus</i>	3	..	white	..	10		}									
2548 Candytuft , <i>Iberis amara</i>	1 2	hA	..	1	5		}									
2552 coronaria (Rocket)	1 2	..	..	..	5		}						
2555 odorata	1 2	..	..	..	5		} Iberis. Showy Annuals for beds or edgings, sweet scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders.						
2557 rosea carnea	1 2	..	rose	½	5		}									
2560 Dunnettii	1 2	..	d. c.	1	5		}									
2567 — <i>lilacina</i>	1 2	..	lilac	½	5		}									
2575 Dwarf Mixed Hybrid	1 3	..	mixed	½	10		}									
2576 affinis (very dwarf)	1 3	..	white	½	10		}									
2576a Giant White	1 2	1	10		}									
2577 Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		}									

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		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pint	General Observations.
2580	Canna , Dark leaved	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5		Cannas are very ornamental and tropical looking. Fine for lawns; very handsome.
2581	Warscewiczzii	1 3	..	blood r.	..	5		
2583	fine mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2587	Canterbury Bells —Blue	1 3	thB	blue	2	5		Campanula or Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental for back borders. All the varieties are fine old plants and should be grown extensively.
2590	White	1 3	..	white	..	5		
2593	Rose	1 3	..	rose	..	5		
2596	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2598	Double Blue	2 3	..	blue	..	10		
2600	“ Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	10		
2603	“ White	2 3	..	white	..	10		
2605	“ Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10		
2606	Capsicum annuum , “Little Gem”	3	hhA	sc. p.	1	10		Good conservatory plant. Very pretty in fruit.
2608	Carduus benedictus	2	hA	yel.	2	5		Blessed Thistle—pretty.
2610	Carnation Pink	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10		Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer. Are highly scented.
2613	“ Double extra	2 3	..	..	..	25	
2618	Tree or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	1	50	
2620	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	2	50	
2622	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10		
2626	Red Grenadine, Double	1 3	..	..	..	25	
2638	Castilleia indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25		Very rich and free flowering. Good for backgrounds.
	Castor Oil Beans							See <i>Ricinus</i> .
2640	Catananche alba	2 3	hA	white	2	25		Everlasting flowers.
2644	cerulea	2 3	thP	blue	..	25		Bright colors, free flowering.
	Catch-Fly.							See <i>Silene</i> .
2646	Cedronella cana	2 3	..	pur.	..	5		Beautiful purplish crimson flowers.
2647	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	hA	claret	..	5		Fine plants for vases.
2647a	plumosus, red	3	..	red	..	5		
2647b	“ beautiful Golden Feathered	3	..	yel.	..	10		
	Celosia cristata							See <i>Cockscomb</i> .
2648	Centaurea Americana	3	hA	pur.	3	5		Nos. 2650, 2651, and 2655 are ornamental leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The others are showy plants when in bloom.
2650	candidissima, 1000 seeds \$1.	3	hhP	white	1	25		
2651	Clementei “ 50c.	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2655	gymnocarpa “ 50c.	3	..	pur.	..	10		
2657	depressa	3	..	blue	..	5		
2658	Cyanus Emperor William	2	hA	..	1½	5		
2660	Centauridium Drummondii	2	..	yel.	..	5		Pretty little Composite.
2663	Centranthus macrosiphon	1 3	..	red	1	5		Very pretty, free flowering Annuals. Suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	—albus	1 3	..	white	½	5		
2668	—nanus	1 3	..	red	..	5		
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	thP	white	..	25		Fine edging plants. Pretty.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	hhP	pur.	2	25		Very pretty; bright color.
2687	Chorozema varia	1 3	gS	scar.	3	10		A desirable plant, suitable for green-house or conservatory.

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			Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pint	Bucket	General Observations.
Christmas Rose							cts.			See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
2690	Chrysanthemum coronarium									
	album	2 3	hA	white	1½	5				
2693	—Double Yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	5				
2695	—Double Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5				
2711	<i>carinatum</i> album	2 3	..	white	..	5				
2712	—luteum	2 3	..	yel.	..	5				
2714	—mixed “ <i>carinatum</i> ”	2 3	..	mixed	1	5				
2718	<i>inodorum</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10				
2721	<i>frutescens</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10				
2724	<i>Burridgeanum</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5				
2728	— <i>hybridum</i> , mixed	2 3	..	..	..	5				
2730	<i>Indicum grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	..	3	10				
2733	— <i>pompon</i>	3	..	..	1½	10				
2735	Cineraria hybrida	1	tgP	..	2	25				
2736	— <i>rubra</i>	1	..	lustrous	..	25				
2737	— <i>grandiflora</i>	1	..	mixed	..	25				
2738	— <i>kermesina</i>	1	..	crim.	..	25				
2743	— <i>nana</i>	1	..	mixed	1	25				
2745	— <i>grandiflora alba</i>	1	..	white	..	25				
2746	— <i>Azure Blue</i>	1	..	blue	..	25				
2750	— <i>New Double</i>	2	..	mixed	2	75				
2753	<i>maritima</i>	2	hhP	yel.	3	5				
2755	— <i>candidissima</i>	2	..	..	..	5				
2758	Clarkia elegans , Double	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5				
2761	— <i>purpurea plena</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5				
2762	— <i>rosea</i> do	2 3	..	rose	..	5				
2762a	—white do	2 3	..	white	..	5				
2763	<i>pulchella</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5				
2765	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5				
2768	White Tom Thumb	2 3	..	..	¾	5				
2772	<i>pulchella marginata</i>	2 3	..	bord.	1½	5				
2775	— <i>integriflora</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5				
2778	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5				
Clary, Purple top										
Red top										
										See <i>Salvia hominum</i> .
2782	Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	8	10				
2783	<i>sesquiorgyalis</i>	2	..	pur.	..	10				
2785	Cianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10				
2790	<i>puniceus</i>	1 2	..	crim.	6	10				
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	½	10				Very pretty for edgings.
2795	Cockscomb , Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	1½	5				
2801	“ Sulphur	3	..	sal.	..	5				
2803	“ Orange	2 3	..	orang.	..	5				
2804	“ White	3	..	white	..	5				
2806	“ Tom Thumb	3	..	crim.	¾	5				
2808	“ Prest. Thiers	3	..	..	..	10				
2810	“ Glasgow Prize	3	..	purple	..	10				
2812	Japan Scarlet	3	..	scar.	3	5				
2816	“ Yellow	3	..	yel.	..	5				
										Celosia. If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large and full and bright colored. Very pretty. Can be preserved for Winter Bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
2820	Cockscomb, New Moss Head	3	hA	var.	1	10		{ See Obs. on preceding page.
2823	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	3	5		
2833	Coleus*	2 3	gP	..	2	25		<i>Splendid bedding plants.</i>
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaeifolia	2	hA	pur.	1	5		<i>Free flowering Annuals. If sown in Autumn, will stand the Winter, and flower early in Spring. All the species are good and of fine colors.</i>
2838	bicolor	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5		
2840	candidissima	2	..	white	1	5		
2843	grandiflora	2	..	p. & w.	..	5		
2847	multicolor marmorata	2 3	..	w. & ro.	..	5		
2850	verna	1 3	..	bl. & o.	..	5		
2854	Collomia coccinea	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5		<i>Fine for bees; also good for pot culture. They are very pretty.</i>
2856	grandiflora	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		
2857	aggregata	2 3	..	..	..	25	
2858	Columbine, Common Double	1 3	hP	mixed	2	5		<i>These are very free flowering. See Aquilegia.</i>
2860	White	1 3	..	white	..	5		
2862	Commelynna coelestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5		<i>Showy, favorite plants, for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.</i>
2865	—alba	1	..	white	..	5		
2868	variegata*	1	..	var.	2	5		
2870	Convolvulus minor	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5		<i>These are fine for growing in clumps or beds; and well adapted for rockeries and hanging-baskets, blooming for a long time.</i>
2872	—albus	1 3	..	white	..	5		
2875	—unicaulis	1 3	..	pur.	..	5		
2876	—New Crimson Violet	1 3	..	crim.	..	5		
2877	—roseus	1 3	..	rose	..	5		
2877a	—tricolor, mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10		<i>Very handsome green-house shrub. Does well if planted out in Summer.</i>
2880	Cordyline australis*	3	..	white	3	25		
2883	indivisa lineata*	3	12	25		<i>Beautiful flowering green-house shrubs.</i>
2887	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5		<i>Very showy.</i>
2890	Cosmos bipinnata purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5		<i>Beautiful annual composite.</i>
2892	Cotton	2 3	tA	yel.	3	5		<i>Curious for pots.</i>
2894	Cowslip	1	hP	mixed	‡	10		<i>Primula. Spring flower.</i>
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2	..	pur.	..	10		<i>A handsome Rubiaceæ.</i>
2906	Cuphea miniata	3	hhP	crim.	1	10		<i>These are very pretty green-house plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2915a is a hardy Annual, and very desirable.</i>
2908	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10		
2910	purpurea	3	..	pur.	..	10		
2913	eminens	3	..	s. & y.	1½	10		
2914	Roezlii	1 3	..	y. & r.	1	25		
2915	strigulosa	1 3	..	violet	..	25		
2915a	lanceolata	1 3	hA	pur.	..	10		
2916	Cyclamen Persicum	1	gbu	w. ro.	‡	25		<i>Beautiful green-house bulb.</i>
2918	Dahlia, Fine Double, from named flowers	3	hhP	mixed	6	10		<i>These are too well known as favorites with all to need a detailed description. All the varieties are beautiful.</i>
2919	Double Dwarf	3	3	10		
2920	Single, fine strain	3	10		

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		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2922	Daisy , Double White	1	thP	white	½	10		{ The poet's favorite.
2923	Double Longfellow	1	..	rose	..	25		
2925	from finest collection	1	..	mixed	..	25		See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> . Paris
2933	Daphne Mezereum	1	hS	pink	3	25		
2935	Datura meteloides	1 2	hhA	w. & b.	..	5		{ Early flowering and finely scented shrub.
2940	<i>fastuosa</i> <i>purpurea</i>	1 2	..	pur.	..	5		
2944	Delphinium <i>cardiopetalum</i>	2 3	hA	blue	1	5		They are one of the handsomest plants for large gardens; varying in color from pale blue to the deepest tint.
2945	<i>Cashmerianum</i>	2 3	thP	..	3	10		
2946	<i>formosum</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
Dianthus								
2594	Dicentra <i>chrysanthia</i>	2	..	yel.	2	25		Curious and pretty dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor.
2956	Dictamnus <i>Fraxinella</i>	1 2	hP	red	1½	10		
2958	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	10		
2960	— <i>mixed</i>	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
Digitalis								
2964	Dracæna <i>Draco</i> * <i>indivisa</i> <i>lineata</i> *	2	gP	white	10	25		See <i>Cordyline</i> . Ornamental green-house plants with elegant leaves.
2966	<i>rubra</i> *	2	..	..	..	25	
2968	<i>Veitchii</i> *	2	..	red	5	25		
2970		2	..	white	3	25		
2972	Dracocephalum <i>Moldavicum</i> pr. 1000 seeds	3	thP	blue	2	5		Ornamental.
2972a	Echeveria <i>farinosa</i> , \$3.00	2	gP	yel.	½	25		Interesting green-house succulents, which are also largely used for carpet bedding.
2972b	<i>retusa</i> <i>nana</i>	2	..	..	..	25	
2972c	<i>secunda</i> <i>glaucha</i>	2	..	..	..	25	
2973	Elodes <i>Virginica</i>	2	hP	flesh	1½	10		Pretty and ornamental plant.
2978	Epacris <i>hybrida</i> <i>superba</i>	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50		Free blooming, like a Heath.
2980	Erica , finest mixed	2 3	2	25		Charming evergreen shrubs.
2983	Erinus <i>alpinus</i>	3	hP	blue	½	25		Beautiful for hanging-baskets.
2983a	Eriogonum <i>chrysocephalum</i>	2	..	yel.	1½	10		All the species are pretty; easily grown in a light loam.
2984	<i>ovalifolium</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
2985a	<i>umbellatum</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
2986	Erysimum <i>Arkansanum</i>	1 2	hA	5		{ Showy and free flowering, and bright colors.
2988	<i>Peroffskianum</i>	1 2	..	orange	..	5		
2990	Eschscholtzia <i>Californica</i>	1 3	..	yel.	1	5		Very free bloomers for borders or rockeries. The last good for edging. Double are very showy. The bright yellow flowers are desirable in every garden, and are also fine grown in pots.
2990a	— <i>alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5		
2990aa	— <i>alba</i> <i>rosea</i>	1 3	..	wh. r.	..	5		
2990b	— <i>aurantiaca</i>	1 3	..	orange	..	5		
2992	<i>crocea</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2995	— <i>plena</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2998	<i>tenuifolia</i>	1 3	..	yel.	..	5		
3000	<i>Mandarin</i>	1 3	..	o.r.crm	..	5		
3003	Eucharidium <i>grandiflorum</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5		Free flowering, very pretty.
3005	Euclidia <i>Bartonioides</i>	2	tA	yel.	2	10		Fine plants for rockeries, or for pots.

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3010	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	hP	white	2	5			Fine for Winter bouquets; showy for back grounds.
3011	aromaticum	3	..	..	3	5		
3012	purpureum	3	..	pur.	4	5			
3014	Euphorbia marginata*	3	hA	w. & gr.	2	5			Very pretty leaves, showy.
3020	Eutoca multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	5			Are good serviceable flowering plants for bedding.
3022	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5			
3026	Wrangeliana	1 3	5			Free blooming.
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	½	25			Pretty for ribbon gardening.
3033	Feverfew , Blood-colored	1 3	thP	d. r.	2	10			Pretty, fine for ribbon gardening.
3036	Flax , yellow (<i>Linum</i>)	2 3	thhP	yel.	¾	10			
3038	Large Crimson	2 3	hhA	crim.	..	5			Pretty, good for rock work. Fine, free flowering bedding plants; beautiful colors.
3040	Variegated	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5			
Forget-me-not,									
3046	<i>Myosotis</i> alpestris	1 2	thhP	blue	trai.	10			All are beautiful. <i>The Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering.
3048	—alba	1 2	..	white	½	10			
3049	—elegantissima	1 2	..	mixed	..	10			
3050	Azorica	1 2	..	d. b.	..	10			
3054	—coelestina	1 2	..	l. b.	..	25			
3056	dissitiflora	1	..	blue	..	10			
3058	palustris	1 2	thP	b. & w.	¾	10			
3062	sylvatica	1 2	..	blue	1	10			
3065	Foxglove , (<i>Digitalis</i>) White	2	..	white	3	5			The Foxgloves are showy for back grounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs.
3068	Yellow	2	..	yel.	1½	5			
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	..	5			
3072	Rose	1 2	..	rose	..	5			
3075	Purple	1 2	..	pur.	..	5			
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	..	white	3	5			
3080	Gloxinia-like, Rose,	2 3	..	rose	..	5			
3082	gloxinoïdes, mixed	2 3	..	mixed	4	5			
3087	Mixed	1 2	div.	5			
3089	Four O'Clocks , Hybrid	2 3	tA	..	2	5			Mirabilis. Handsome, free flowering, sweetly scented; blossoms variegated, striped, and various colors.
3090	" longiflora alba	2	..	white	..	5			
3091	" Variegated-leaved	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
3091a	" new Dwarf White	2 3	..	white	1	10			
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	½	25			Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	Frasera speciosa	3	..	gr. wh.	3	10			Bears numerous flowers.
3094	" Parryi	2	..	white	..	10			
3095	Fuchsia , single, in vars.	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50			"Ladies' Ear Drop." Well known green-house plants. Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful, fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated.
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2 3	thhP	fine r.	2	10			
3097	picta	2 3	..	yel.	..	5			
3098	—Lorenziana	2 3	..	mixed	..	10			
3099	—Aurora Borealis	2 3	..	sc. & y.	..	5			
3102	—salmon red	2 3	..	sal.	..	5			
3108	Gallega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5			
3110	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5			
3112	Gamolepis Tagetes	1	hhA	yel.	1	5			Ornamental tall plants for borders. Fine for beds.
3114	Gardenia Thunbergii	1	gS	white	2	25			
3116	Gardoquia Betonicoides	3	thhP	pur.	1½	10			Worthy of cultivation.

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3118	Gaura Lindheimeriana	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	cts.	5	These are easily cultivated.
3120	Gentiana acaulis	1	hP	d. b.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		Fine showy hardy plants.
3121	—campestris	2	hA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		Should be in every collection of Perennials for the beauty of the flowers.
3124	—cruciata	2	hP	blue	1	10		
3129	Geranium , Scarlet, (Zonale)	1 3	gP	scar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10		Saved from fine named varieties. Are especially fine colors. The so called Scarlet Geranium is a Pelargonium.
3132	(Zonale) Tom Thumb var.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10		
3137	Apple Scented	1 2	..	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		
3138	—sanguineum	2 3	hP	d. pur.	1	50		
3141	Gesnera macrantha	2	gP	scar.	$\frac{1}{2}$	50		Beautiful green-house plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143	extra mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50		
3145	Geum Chiloense coccineum pl.	2	hP	scar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5		Blooms freely for a long time.
3152	Gilia capitata	1 2	hA	blue	1	5		
3153	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3154	lacinata	1 2	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		Free-flowering Annuals—
3156	linifolia (for borders)	1 2	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well
3158	nivalis	1 2	..	..	1	5		on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3160	tricolor	1 2	..	tri.	..	5		
3161	—splendens	1 2	..	pur. sc.	..	5		
3167	mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		
3170	rosea splendens	1 2	..	rose	..	5		
3172	Glaucium luteum	2 3	hP	yel.	2	5		Horned Poppy.
3173	Globularia trichosantha	2	gP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		A very handsome plant.
3174	Gloxinia , mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50		
3175	hybrida grandiflora	1 3	..	crim.	..	50		Green-house plants. They
3176	crassifolia	1 3	..	mixed	..	50		grow well in a light rich
3177	—grandiflora horizontalis	1 3	..	..	..	50		soil
3182	Godetia splendens	1 3	hA	p. r.	1	5		
3183	Princess of Wales	1 3	..	d. cr.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10		
3184	rubicunda, double	1 3	..	red	..	5		All are fine, profuse flowering, hardy Annuals, the
3188	—The Bride	1 3	..	w. & c.	..	5		colors being beautiful. Can
3189	—Duchess of Albany	1 3	..	white	..	10		be grown in pots. G. Whitney, the largest flowered,
3190	—Lady Albemarle	1 3	..	crim.	..	5		of a crimson blush, makes
3190a	Lindleyana	1 3	..	..	1	5		a fine pot plant, and is
3190c	“ Bijou”	1 3	..	blush.	2	5		good for the rockery.
3190d	Whitneyi	1 3	..	d. rose	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3191	—Brilliant	1 3	..	car.	..	10		
3194	Schamini	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5		
3195	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
Golden Feather								
3196	Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		See Pyrethrum.
3197	Grindelia squarrosa	3	P	..	2	10		For edgings, pots, or baskets.
3200	Gutierrezia gymnospermooides	2	hP	..	1	5		Pretty plants, easily grown.
3206	Gypsophila elegans	1 2	..	white	..	5		For baskets. Yellow flowers.
3207	—rosea	1 2	..	rose	..	5		
3211	muralis	1 2	hA	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3213	paniculata	1 2	hP	white	2	5		
								Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pint Box	General Observations.
3218	Hawkweed , Bearded	3	hA	yel.	2	cts.							
3220	Red	3	..	rose	..	5							
3222	White	3	..	white	..	5							
3225	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yel.	..	5							
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	pur.	..	10							
3235	—Chieftain, dark	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10							
3242	—Voltaianum	1 3	..		..	10							
3244	—in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10							
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10							
	Hesperis												
3252	Hibiscus Africanus	2 3	hA	yel. & br.	2	5							
3257	militaris	2 3	hhP	pur.	3	10							
3258	Moscheutos	2 3	hP	rose	..	10							
3259	Californicus	2 3	..	flesh	..	10							
3260	Syriacus, double	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	10							
3265	HOLLYHOCK , Double White	3	thP	white	4	10							
3267	Double mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10							
3269	Single mixed	3	..	..	..	5							
3272	Honesty , Lunaria annua	2 3	thB	white	2	5							
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10							
3275	—albida	1 3	..	white	..	10							
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5							
3281	Hypericum elegans	2	hP	..	1½	10							
3282	Iberis sempervirens	1	..	white	¾	10							
3284	Ice Plant	2 3	tA	..	½	5							
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	pur.	1½	10							
3292	Ionopsisidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¾	10							
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	thB	oran.	1½	5							
3298	elegans	2 3	..	scar.	¾	5							
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	..	1½	5							
3302	Iris Kæmpferii	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5							
3305	Isotoma petræa	1	hhA	cream	1	10							
3308	Jacob's Ladder	2	hP	blue	..	5							
3310	White	2	..	white	..	5							
3312	Jacobæa , White Senecio	2	hA	..	..	5							
3316	Purple	2	..	pur.	..	5							
3320	Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5							
3322	Joseph's Coat *	3	tA	tri.	2	5							

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in feet	Price per Pound	Packet	General Observations.
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5		
3327	—atrovioleta	2	..	d. v.	..	5		
3328	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3332	—kermesina	2	..	v. & red	..	5		
3333	—in vars.	2	..	mixed	..	5		
3334	Lantana in vars.	1 3	gS	..	2	5		
3336	Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket	2 3	thB	..	1	5		
3338	Chinese	2 3	thP	..	2	5		
3340	Mixed Hybrid	2 3	..	..	1	10		
3342	Branching	2 3	hA	..	2	5		
3343	Ranunculus-flowered	2 3	thP	..	1	5		
3346	Bee	2 3	..	b. & w.	3	5		
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5		
3349	Lathyrus splendens	2 3	hP	rose	trai.	10		
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	hA	red	2	5		
3352	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3353	arborea variegata	2	hhP	red	3	25		
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	..	..	10		
3356	Leontopodium alpinum	3	hA	..	1	25		
3358	Leptosiphon aureus	2	..	orange	½	5		
3360	androsaceus	2	..	blue	1	5		
3361	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3374	hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3382	Liatris scariosa	2 3	hP	purple	2	10		
3384	spicata	2 3	..	..	3	10		
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5		
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3390a	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	½	5		
3391	maroccana	2 3	..	rose	¾	5		
3391a	reticulata aurea-purpurea	2 3	..	y. & pur	..	5		
3393	Cymbalaria (<i>Kew</i> Ivy)	2 3	..	violet	trai.	5		
	Linum							See Flax.
3395	Lisianthus Russelianus	2 3	gA	blue	1½	25		
3396	Loasa aurantiaca	2 3	hhA	orange	6	5		
3398	tricolor	2 3	hA	tri.	2	5		
3400	Lobelia cardinalis	2	hP	scarlet	..	10		
3406	Erinus grandiflora superba	1 3	hhP	d. b.	½	10		
3412	—speciosa	1 3	..	..	..	10		
3414	—Paxtoniana	1 3	..	b. & w.	1	10		
3415	— CRYSTAL PALACE compacta	1 3	..	blue	..	10		
3415a	—mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	10		
3415b	—kermesina	1 3	..	crim.	..	10		
3416	gracilis	1 3	tA	blue	trai.	10		
3416a	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	10		
3420	Lindleyana rosea	1 3	..	rose	1	10		
3422	ramosa	1 3	hhP	blue	..	10		

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
3428 Lotus Jacobaeus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5			Pretty and interesting.
3430 tetragonolobus	2	hA	yellow	4	5			Winged Pea.
3432 Love-Lies-Bleeding	2	..	crim.	3	5			
3434 Love-in-a-Mist	1 2	..	blue	1	5			
3436 Blue Spanish	1 2	..	..	..	5			
3438 White Spanish	1 2	..	white	..	5			
3444 Lupinus albus	2 3	..	..	2	5			
3445 argenteus	2 3	hP	..	1½	10			
3446 atrovirens	2 3	..	v. & w.	2	5			
3449 arboreus	2 3	..	yellow	4	10			
3450 Cruikshankii	2 3	..	var.	3	5			
3452 Dunnettii superbus	2 3	..	..	..	5			
3454 Hartwegii	2 3	..	b. & pk.	..	5			
3456 —albus	2 3	..	white	..	5			
3458 coelestinus	2 3	..	l. b.	..	5			
3460 hirsutus	1 3	..	blue	2	5			
3460a —ruber	2 3	..	rose	..	5			
3463 hybridus insignis	2 3	..	d. r.	..	5			
3464 —atrococcineus	2 3	..	d. scar.	..	5			
3465 luteus	2 3	hA	yellow	..	5			
3470 mutabilis	2 3	..	var.	3	5			
3472 nanus	1 3	..	b. & v.	½	5			
3473 parviflorus	2	..	li. bl.	1½	10			
3475 pilosus	2 3	..	rose	2	5			
3479 polyphyllus	2 3	hP	blue	..	5			
3483 pubescens	2 3	hB	violet	3	5			
3487 subcarnosus	2 3	hA	li. & ro.	1	5			
3489 sulphureus	2 3	..	sul.	..	5			
3493 tricolor elegans	2 3	hP	o. & ro.	3	5			
3498 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
3500 Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	..	scarlet	2	5			
3505 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	5			
3507 fulgens	1	tP	scarlet	1	10			
3509 Haageana hybrida	1	hP	mixed	..	10			
3513 Madia elegans	2	hA	yellow	2	5			
3517 Malope grandiflora	2 3	..	red	..	5			
3520 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5			
3524 Malva miniata	2 3	gP	scarlet	4	5			Beautiful.
3530 Marigold , African	2 3	hA	lemon	2	5			
3531 —mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
3534 Dwarf, striped	2 3	..	striped	½	5			
3535 Dwarf Gold Striped	2 3	..	..	..	5			
3537 French	2 3	..	orange	..	5			
3538 French, mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
3540 Ranunculus	2 3	..	striped	1½	5			
3547 Martynia Craniolaria	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5			
3549 proboscidea maculata vio-	2 3	..	vio. sp.	..	5			Curious, but very handsome
lacea	2 3	..	yellow	..	5			plants, for the border.
3550 lutea	2 3	..						
Marvel of Peru								See Four O'Clocks.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							General Observations.		
		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pound		
3556 Matricaria parthenioides plena	2 3	hA	white	2	5	Feverfew. Pretty.			
3556a eximia plena	2 3	hhP	..	..	5	Double flowering.		
3557 Mathiola bicornis	2 3	hhA	..	½	5	See, also, "Stocks."			
3558 MEGARRHIZA Californica	1	hP	..	20	10	Vine 20 to 30 feet; fine for trellis and arbors.			
3560 Melilotus cœrulea	3	..	blue	1½	5	Ornamental. Like the Lotus.			
3570 Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry sunny situations. Curious and beautiful.			
3573 —album	1 2	..	white	..	5				
3575 cordifolium variegatum	1 2	..	yellow	1	25				
3576 glabrum	1 2	..	..	¾	10			
3578 Mignonette , Sweet-scented	2 3	hA	w. & bf.	..	5	Reseda, the well-known Frenchman's darling. Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in Winter seeds should be sown in July.			
3579 odorata grandiflora	2 3	..	..	..	5			
3580 ameliorata, Red	2 3	..	cr & bf.	..	5				
3581 aurea, Golden Queen	2 3	..	b. yel.	..	5				
3582 pumila compacta, dwarf	2 3	..	w. & bf.	½	5				
3583 Machet, new and beautiful	2 3	..	..	¾	25			
3584 Victoria, dark red	2 3	..	red	..	10				
3585 Crimson Queen	2 3	..	crim.	..	5				
3587 Parsons's White	2 3	..	white	..	5				
3590 Giant Pyramidal	2 3	..	red	1½	5				
3594 Upright	2 3	..	white	1	5				
3595 Miles's Spiral	2 3	..	cr. & bf.	..	5				
3598 Mimulus hybridus cupreus	1 3	hP	mixed	1½	10	Monkey Flower, very showy, musk scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits.			
3603 cardinalis	1 2	..	scarlet	..	10				
3608 roseus superbus	1 3	..	rose&y.	..	10				
3610 Roezlii	2 3	..	yellow	½	25				
3612 tigridioides	1 3	tgP	spot.	1	10				
3615 Lewisii	2 3	hP	pa. pur.	¾	25				
Monk's Hood							See <i>Aconitum</i> .		
Mourning Bride							See <i>Scabiosa</i> .		
3620 Musa Ensete	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	50	To this genus belong the Banana and Plantain.			
3625 Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yellow	½	10		Musk scented <i>Mimulus</i> .		
3630 Myrtle , Broad-leaved	1 2	gS	white	3	10	<i>Myrtus</i> . Green-house shrub.			
3631 Nægelia hybrida	2	gP	scar.	½	25	One of the Gesneraceæ, with the leaves richly veined.			
3633 Nasturtium , (Tom Thumb)	1 2	hA	yellow	¾	5				
3639 —Spotted	2 3	..	s. spot.	..	5	<i>Tropæolum</i> . Beautiful bed- ding plants. Planted in poor soil they flower pro- fusely, and for a long time.			
3645 —Black	2 3	..	black	..	5	The colors of these plants cannot be exceeded. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being dark green.			
3647 —Bluish Rose	2 3	..	blue	1	5				
3650 —Ruby King	2 3	..	red	..	5				
3654 —Cream-colored (Pearl)	2 3	..	cream	..	5				
3657 —Scarlet	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5				
3660 —Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5				
3662 —Empress of India	2 3	..	crim.	..	10				
3666 —King of Tom Thumbs	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5				
3668 —Golden	2 3	..	gold	..	5				
3670 —Crystal Palace Gem	2 3	..	y. & cr.	..	5				
3672 Cattel's Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	..	5				
3674 Tom Thumb, mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5				

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			Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3677	Nemesia compacta alba	2	3	tA	white	1½	10		
3678	—cerulea	2	3	..	rose&bl	..	10		Very pretty, neat flowering plants for edges.
3680	Nemophila atomaria	1	3	hA	w & pur	1	5		
3682	—oculata	1	3	..	b. & w.	..	5		
3684	discoidalis	1	3	..	pur.	..	5		
3686	insignis	1	3	..	blue	..	5		
3690	—alba	1	3	..	white	..	5		
3694	—marginata	1	3	..	bord.	..	5		
3696	—striata	1	3	..	stri.	..	5		
3698	maculata	1	3	..	spotted	½	5		
3700	mixed	1	3	..	mixed	div.	5		
3701	Nertera depressa	2	3	hP	white	cr.	25		A low, compact, handsome plant. Coral berries.
3702	Nicotiana affinis	2	3	hhA	..	3	10		New species of Tobacco. Deliciously fragrant flowers.
3703	Nierembergia gracilis	1		gP	w. & li.	1	10		
3706	frutescens	2	3	hP	..	2	10		Handsome flowers; suit hanging baskets or edgings.
3706a	Nigella								See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	Nolana atriplicifolia	2		hA	b. w. & y	½	5		
3710	—alba	2		..	white	..	5		
3713	lanceolata	2		..	b. & w.	..	5		
3716	paradoxa violacea	2		..	b. & v.	1	5		
3718	prostrata	2		..	blue	trai.	5		Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border. Fine trailing plants.
3720	Nycteria selaginoides	2	3	hhP	pink	¾	5		
3721	capensis	2	3	..	w. b.	..	5		Pretty dwarf plants.
3722	Obeliscaria pulcherrima	2		thP	r. & y.	3	5		Showy bedding plant.
	Enothera.								
3724	Oleander	2		gS	rose	6	5		Fine shrub for the greenhouse or lawn.
3727	Orobus lathyroides	2	3	hP	blue	1½	5		
3730	niger	2	3	..	purple	¾	5		These deserve a place in gardens. Elegant pea-blossoms.
3733	Oxalis Valdiviana	2		tP	yel.	½	10		Charming little plants.
3737	Oxyura chrysanthemoides	2	3	hA	..	trai.	5		Showy Composite.
3740	Peonia officinalis	2		hP	red	1½	5		
3744	Sinensis	2		..	blush	..	10		Beautiful hardy plants with large handsome blooms.
3746	Palafoxia Hookeriana	3		hA	..	..	5		Very good Everlasting.
3750	Palava flexuosa	2	3	hhA	pk. & d.	..	5		Pretty.
3752	Pansy , Black	1	3	tgP	blk.	½	10		
3753	Lord Beaconsfield	1	3	..	violet	..	10		
3754	Quadricolor	1	3	..	4-color	..	10		
3755	Striped	1	3	..	striped	..	10		
3758	Emperor WILLIAM	1	3	..	blue	..	10		
3759	Fawn Color	1	3	..	fawn	..	10		
3760	Light-blue	1	3	..	l. bl.	..	10		
3762	Violet margined	1	3	..	mar.	..	10		
3763	Gold margined	1	3	10		
3765	Five Blotched (Odier)	1	3	..	spot.	..	50		For continuation see next p.

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		Time of Flowering	Hardness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pound	Packet	General Observations.
3768	Pansy , Black-blue	1 3	tgP	bk. & bl.	½	10			Obs. continued.
3769	Bronze colored	1 3	..	..	..	10			
3770	White	1 3	..	white	..	10			
3773	Azure-blue	1 3	..	blue	..	10			
3777	Pure Yellow	1 3	..	yel.	..	10			
3781	Candidissima, "SnowQueen"	1 3	..	white	..	10			
3785	Hybrid, largest	1 3	..	mixed	..	25			
3786	atropurpurea	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10			
3787	atropurpurea alba-marginata	1 3	..	pr. & w.	..	10			
3788	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	10			
Paris Daisy.									
3790	Pelargonium , fancy	2 3	gP	..	2	25			
3793	grandiflorum	2 3	..	..	3	50			
3796	peltatum	2 3	..	pur.	2	50			
3803	Pentstemon centranthifolius	2 3	hP	ver.	2	10			
3813	Jaffrayanus	2 3	..	az. bl.	1	10			
3820	spectabilis	2 3	..	pur.	4	10			
3821	cordifolius	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10			
3822	ternatus	2 3	..	p. scar.	3	10			
3823	var. cyananthus	2 3	..	blue	..	10			
3824	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	var.	10			
3830	Perilla Nankinensis*	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5			
3837	laciniatus*	2	..	..	..	5			
3840	Persicaria , Red	3	hP	red	..	5			
3842	—White	3	..	white	..	5			
3850	Petunia grandiflora alba	2 3	thhP	..	2	5			
3853	—purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5			
3855	German Dark Purple	2 3	..	..	1½	25			
3857	Countess of Ellesmere	2 3	..	pr. & w.	..	10			
3858	hybrida unicaulis	2 3	..	pur.	..	50			
3860	German Kermesina	2 3	..	crim.	..	25			
3861	Emperor	2 3	..	mixed	..	25			
3863	plena, Finest Double	2 3	..	..	..	50			
3864	Double Lilliput	2 3	..	..	1	75			
3866	Finest Single mixed	2 3	..	..	1½	25			
3868	mixed single	2 3	..	..	..	5			
3870	New Double Fringed	2 3	..	..	..	75			
3871	"Inimitable" nana compacta multiflora	2 3	..	..	¾	10			
3871a	venosa	2 3	..	..	1½	10			
3872	Phacelia congesta	2	hP	pur. bl.	..	5			
3873	Phlox Drummondii alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10			
3875	—atropurpurea striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10			
3880	—Black Warrior	2 3	..	d. r.	..	10			
3883	—Centennial	2 3	..	p. & w.	..	10			
3887	—Gen. Grant	2 3	..	flesh	..	10			
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	10			
3893	—Leopoldi	2 3	..	w. cr.	..	10			
3894	—fimbriata rosea alba striata	2 3	..	ro. & w.	..	10			
3898	—marmorata rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10			
3899	—William 1st	2 3	..	crim.	..	10			
3900	—Radowitzii	2 3	..	white	..	10			

For continuation see next p.

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		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pound	General Observations.
Phlox Drummondii						cts.		
3903 —oculata alba	2 3	hA	w. & l.	1	10			Obs. continued. and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich loamy soil.
3906 —Hortensiaeflora	2 3	..	rose	..	10			
3910 —Victoria Regina	2 3	..	p. & w.	..	10			
3911 —New White with pink eye	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	25			
3913 —rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10			
3916 —coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10			
3919 —Dwarf blood red	2 3	..	d. red	..	10			
3921 —Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	2 3	..	crim.	2	25			
3927 —mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
3930 —grandiflora lilacina	2 3	..	lilac	1	10			
3935 ——coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10			
3937 ——splendens	2 3	..	sc. & w.	..	10			
3938 ——half dwarf	2 3	..	mixed	..	10			
3940 ——mixed, large	2 3	10			
3944 <i>hybrida superba</i>	2 3	hP	..	3	10			
3947 Picotee, White Ground	2 3	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50			From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented.
3949 Yellow “	2 3	..	y. & sp.	..	50			
3951 Slate Ground	2 3	..	slate	..	50			
3957 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10			
3960 —Extra Fine	2 3	..	..	..	50		
3963 Pinks, Chinese Double	2 3	thB	..	1	5			Dianthus. A beautiful and ornamental genus, and for beauty and sweetness contain some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden can be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family. Color, neatness, and fragrance cannot be surpassed. All desirable.
3970 —Hedewig's	2 3	..	..	..	10		
3972 —Diadem flowered	2 3	..	..	..	10		
3975 —Imperial	2 3	..	..	..	5		
3975a —alba plena	2 3	..	white	..	5			
3975b —atrosanguinea pl.	2 3	..	d. scar.	..	5			
3980 —Cut-leaved (laciniata)	2 3	..	..	..	10		
3985 —Mule	2 3	..	..	..	10		
3987 —Dwarf	2 3	..	..	..	5		
3995 <i>Dianthus dentosus</i>	2 3	thP	var.	..	10			
3997 —Gardnerianus	2 3	..	mixed	1	5			
4003 —plumarius	1 2	..	r. & w.	2	5			
4004 —fringed	2 3	..	..	..	5		
4010 —superbus nanus	2 3	..	white	..	5			
4011 <i>latifolius</i> pl.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
4014 Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	25			Well known green-house shrub. Flowers pretty. California Poppy.
4016 Platystemon Californicus	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5			
4022 Podolepis chrysanthia	2 3	hhA	5			Curious and pretty.
4025 gracilis	2 3	..	red	..	5			
Polemonium								See Jacob's Ladder.
4030 Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed	2	10			Primula. Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033 Finest	1	..	..	..	25		
4035 Poppy, perennial (bracteatum)	1	..	red	2	5			Papaver. Very showy, free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful.
4037 Prettiest (pulcherrimum)	1	hA	scar.	1	5			
4040 Eastern (orientalis)	1	thP	r. & w.	..	5			
4042 Scarlet	1	hA	scar.	..	5			
4045 Paeony-flowered	1	..	mixed	..	5			
4047 Carnation	1	..	red	2	5			
4050 Double White	1	..	white	1	5			
4053 Dwarf	1	..	mixed	..	5			
4057 Ranunculus-flowered	1	..	..	..	5		
4064 umbrosum	1	..	crim.	..	10			
4065 mixed	1	..	mixed	..	5			

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail

	Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pound	General Observations.
4220 Primrose , (Evening,) Rose	1 3	hP	rose	1	5		Obs. continued. ning white flowers, quite transparent. <i>O. Drum- mondii</i> is of a rich sulphur color, and profuse flowering.
4222 <i>taraxacifolia</i> alba or acaulis	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4227 <i>tetraptera</i>	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
4230 mixed Annual	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5		
4233 Pyrethrum <i>parthenium</i> au- reum	2 3	hP	white	1	10		Golden Feather, for edgings. No. 4237 makes a moss- like tuft.
4235 — <i>Golden Gem</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4237 <i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3	..	..	½	10	
4237a <i>atrosanguineum</i>	2 3	..	dark sc.	..	10		
4239 Reseda <i>crystallina</i>	2 3	hA	gr. yel.	1	5		Varieties of Mignonette, very curious.
4252 <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4256 Rhodochiton <i>vulnibile</i>	2 3	g.cl.	d. pur.	10	25		Closely related to <i>Lophos- permum</i> .
4258 Rhododendron <i>arboreum</i>	1	hS	mixed	..	25		
4270 Ricinus <i>Borboniensis</i> <i>arboreus</i>	2	hhA	violet	15	5		The Castor Oil Beans are free growing, tender An- nuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in ap- pearance, when planted singly on lawns.
4270a <i>Africanus</i>	2	..	div.	8	5		
4271 <i>ceruleus</i>	2	..	blue	..	5		
4275 <i>Gibsonii</i>	2	..	vio.	5	5		
4276 <i>phyllanthus</i>	2	..	d. pur.	6	5		
4278 <i>Guyanensis</i> <i>nanus</i>	2	..	red	4	5		
4288 <i>sanguineus</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
4289 <i>purpurea</i> , spec. from the Philippines	2	..	pur.	..	5		
4290 Rivina <i>humilis</i>	3	gP	white	2	25		Ornamental in fruit.
4295 Rocket , Sweet	2 3	thP	w. & p.	..	5		These well-known useful Perennials are free bloom- ing and sweet scented.
4300 White	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4325 Rose <i>Campion</i>	2	..	rose	1	5		Lychnis. Free blooming and pretty.
4327 White	2	..	white	..	5		
4330 Rose of Heaven (<i>Viscaria</i>)	2 3	hA	rose	1	5		Profuse flowering. Fine for beds. They are easily grown and can be made very useful.
4333 White	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4336 <i>elegans picta</i>	2 3	..	sc. & w.	1½	5		
4340 dark-eyed	2 3	..	r. & p.	¾	5		
4343 <i>oculata cerulea</i>	2 3	..	blue	2	5		
4345 <i>flos Jovis</i> , (Jove's Flower)	2	hP	red	1½	5		
Rose of Sharon							
4350 Rudbeckia <i>amplexicaulis</i>	2	..	yel.	3	5		Showy Composite.
4356 Salpiglossis <i>azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	blue	1	10		These annuals are very showy, large flowered, with flowers mottled, veined, and self-colored. Fine for beds.
4360 <i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	10		
4366 <i>nana</i>	2 3	..	mixed	½	5		
4367 in vars.	2 3	..	..	1	5	
4370 Salvia <i>argentea</i>	1	thP	white	3	5		No plants can be finer than these. Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors. Fine for bedding and easily grown.
4380 <i>patens</i>	2	tP	blue	..	25		
4387 <i>Roeperiana</i>	2	hP	crim.	1	10		
4390 <i>splendens</i>	2	thP	scar.	3	10		
4394 <i>farinacea</i>	2	..	l. blue	2	10		
4397 Sanvitalia <i>procumbens</i> fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5		Pretty Composite for beds.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							General Observations.
		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet
4400	Saponaria Calabrica	2 3	hA	red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants.
4403	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	Should be cultivated for
4406	—marginata	2 3	..	marg.	..	5	their beauty and long
4410	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5	blooming.
4413	Saxifraga Aizoon	2	..	white	1	25	Fine for rock-work, on which
4415	Huettiana	2	hA	..	½	25	they are beautiful.
4417	Scabiosa candidissima	2 3	..	..	2½	5	
4420	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4422	dwarf double	2 3	..	..	1½	5	The Mourning Bride is a
							showy border plant.
4425	Schizanthus Grahamii	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	
4427	pinnatus	2 3	..	p. v.	1½	5	Elegant and very free bloom-
4430	porrigens papilionaceus	2 3	..	bk. eyd.	..	5	ing annuals. Large, beau-
4433	retusus	2 3	..	r. & o.	2	5	tiful flowers of many col-
4436	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	ors, blotched, dark purple,
4440	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	and spotted with orange.
							Fine for bedding.
4443	Schizopetalon Walkeri	1 2	tA	white	¾	10	Curious fringed flowers
4446	Seyphanthus elegans	2 3	..	yel.	2	10	Fine green-house climber.
4450	Sedum caeruleum	2	hA	blue	½	10	
4453	Maximowiczii	2	hP	yel.	1	10	
4454	mixed	2	..	mixed	½	10	Curious and showy. The
	Senecio elegans						Stone Crop is one of the
							best plants for rock-work.
							Sandy soil.
							See Jacobaea.
4455	Sensitive plant	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	<i>Mimosa</i> . Pretty and curious.
4460	Silene Armeria	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	
4461	pendula	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4463	ruberrima	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Catch Fly. Bright colored,
4467	Eastern	1 2	hP	..	2	5	free flowering annuals;
							showy and suitable for
							rock-work. Light, rich soil.
4475	Smilax (Myrsiphyllum) aspar-	2 3	gP	white	6	25	For table decoration. Fine
	agooides						for florists.
4480	Snapdragon , car. and white	2	thP	c. & w.	1½	10	
4483	Crimson and white	2	..	cr. & w.	..	10	
4485	Striped	2	..	stri.	..	5	
4488	Scarlet and White	2	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490	Scarlet	2	..	scar.	..	5	
4492	White	2	..	white	..	5	
4493	luteum	2	..	yel.	..	5	
4495	mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4497	Fine dwarf	2	..	..	½	5	
4498	Tom Thumb, mixed	2	..	..	..	10	
							The <i>Antirrhinum</i> is one of
							the finest border perennials.
							The plants are free flower-
							ing, and succeed in any
							kind of soil. Should be in
							all gardens.
4500	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annual.
4502	Spiraea arizifolia	2	hS	white	3	10	
4504	Douglasii	1	..	rose	..	10	
							Beautiful shrubs, flowering
							profusely. Fine for orna-
							mental shrubberies.
4507	Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	..	½	25	Very pretty.

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		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pound	General Observations.
4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yel.	1½	5		
4514	incana hybrida	2	hP	mixed	..	10		
4515	sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	10		
4516	candidissima	2 3	..	white	..	10		
4516a	pseudo armeria	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	10		
4518	Stenactis speciosa	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	Showy purple Composite.	
4520	Stephanophyllum longifolium	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	25	An Acanthaceous plant with bright colored flowers.	
4525	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh	..	10	Fine for bouquets. Scented.	
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)								
4530	Dwarf, Chestnut	1 2	hhA	brown	1	10		
4530a	—German Bouquet	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4532	—crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10		
4540	—white	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4540a	—Semperflorens	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4542	Fine mixed	1 2	..	..	..	10		
4546	Large Flowered	1 2	..	..	..	10		
4546a	—Canary Yellow	1 2	..	l. yel.	2	10		
4546b	—Blood Red	1 2	..	d. red	..	25		
4546c	—Shining pur. car.	1 2	..	pur.	..	25		
4548	Ordinary mixed	1 2	..	mixed	1½	5		
4550	Intermediate White	1 2	hhB	white	2	10		
4552	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10		
4554	—mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4554a	Giant Ten Weeks	1 2	..	..	..	10		
4554b	Perfection	1 2	..	..	..	10		
4556	Wall-flower Leaved	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4556a	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10		
4558	—mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4560	Winter Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	25		
4565	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	1 2	..	..	1	25		
4567	— White	1 2	..	white	..	25		
4570	— finest mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4574	Sultan , Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	purple	1½	5		
4577	White	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4580	Yellow	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
4584	Sunflower , Californian	2 3	..	d. y.	6	5		
4586	Texan double	3	hP	yellow	4	5		
4588	Giant double	3	hA	..	5	5		
4590	Dwarf double	2 3	..	..	3	5		
4592	Green centered	3	..	y. & gn.	..	5		
4594	Globe flowered	3	..	yellow	..	5		
4598	Sweet William , mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5		
4598a	Brilliant Red	2 3	..	red	..	5		
4598b	Pure White	2 3	..	white	..	10		
4598c	Auricula flowered	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4598d	Dunnettii	2 3	..	d. crim.	..	5		
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	2 3	gP	scarlet	6	25	Beautiful green-house vine.	
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yellow	1	5		
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	5		
4608	patula pulchra nana	2 3	2	5		

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		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2	hA	scarlet	2	5		{ The <i>Cacalius</i> are pretty Annuals, with neat flowers.
4612	Orange	2	..	orange	..	5		
4614	Thermopsis montana	2	hP	pur.	1½	10		Pretty, pea-shaped flowers.
4615	Torenia Fournieri	2 3	tA	..	1	25		For borders and baskets.
4616	Trachelium coeruleum	2	thP	blue	1½	5		Pretty.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP	..	1	10		Interesting plants.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	trai.	5		An ornamental Clover.
4619	Tritoma Uvaria	3	hhP	or. red	3	10		Handsome flowering plants.
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5		Pretty for rock-work.
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	..	3	5		{ Fine border plants, sweet scented.
4626	rubra	1 2	..	red	..	5		
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5		Pretty.
4630	Venus's Looking-glass	1 2	hA	blue	½	5		{ Pretty; good edging plants.
4633	White	1 2	..	white	..	5		
4635	Venus's Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	..	..	1	5		{ A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636	Verbena in vars.	2 3	hhP	mixed	trai.	5		
4638	hybrida, finest mixed	2 3	..	..	..	10		All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental plants, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Seeds saved from fine named varieties.
4640	—Scarlet Defiance	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10		
4642	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	10		
4643	—candidissima (pure white)	2 3	..	..	..	10		
4644	—auriculæflora	2 3	..	mixed	..	10		
4646	—Italica striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10		
4648	—coerulea	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10		
4648a	—lutea	2 3	..	yel.	..	25		
4649	—scarlet, mixed	2 3	..	scar.	..	10		
4653	Veronica , mixed	2	hP	mixed	½	10		{ Pretty border plants; fine colors.
4653a	spicata	2 3	..	blue	1	10		
4654	Vicia Gerardii	2 3	hA	vio.	4	10		Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white)	2 3	tP	white	1	10		{ Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and borders.
4662	rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10		
4665	Violets, Sweet-scented	1 2	..	blue	½	10		{ <i>Viola</i> . All of the genus deserve cultivating for their beauty and fragrance.
4667	The Czar	1 2	..	..	..	10		
4669	White	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen	1 2	..	purple	..	10		{ Fine early flowering. See Violets.
4675	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4677	Virginian Stock (Malcomia)	1 2	hA	red	1	5		{ Early flowering, fine.
4680	White	1 2	..	white	..	5		
4682	Wall Flower	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5		{ Favorite sweet-scented flowers, fine colors, and should be used as Spring bedders.
4684	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4686	German Double	1 3	25		

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		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pound	General Observations.
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora	1 3	hA	pur.	1½	5		Pretty bell-shaped flowers, free flowering.
4692	gloxinoides	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5		
4693	Worms	2 3	..	scar.	1	5		Seeds are quite curious.
4694	Wigandia Viguieri	2 3	†tP	red	4	10		Fine large leaves, with a fine tropical appearance.
4696	Yueca baccata	2 3	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10		
4701	brevifolia	2 3	15	10		Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4702	macrocarpa	2 3	..	..	6	10	
4705	Whipplei	2 3	..	..	2	10	
4708	Zinnia violacea plena	2 3	hA	violet	..	5		
4710	elegans alba plena	2 3	..	white	..	5		Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively grown.
4712	coccinea plena	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5		
4714	lutea plena	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
4716	purpurea plena	2 3	..	purple	1½	5		
4718	salmon rose	2 3	..	salmon	..	5		
4719	double orange	2 3	..	orange	2	5		
4720	plena in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4721	mixed Pompon	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4722	Haageana, double	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4723	Darwinii fl. pl.	2 3	..	..	1½	10	
4723a	Zygadenus paniculatus	2 3	hP	gr.	2½	25		Bear large panicle, greenish white flowers.
4723b	venenosus	2 3	..	..	1½	25	

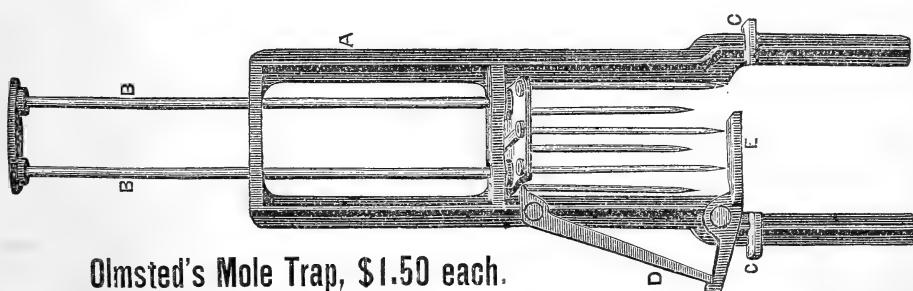


VINES AND CLIMBERS.

4724	Adlumia cirrhosa	2	hB	pink	15	10		Beautiful climber; interesting.
4727	Aristolochia Siphon	2	hP	yel. br.	..	25		Curious flowers, commonly called "Dutchman's Pipe."
4730	Bignonia radicans	2	..	scarlet	20	5		
4732	Calampelis scabra	3	†hP	orange	6	10		Fine for trellis.
4734	Canary Bird Flower	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5		One of the best old favorites.
4736	Cardiospermum Halicacabum	2 3	..	w. & gr.	..	5		Balloon Vine; pretty fruit.
4754	Clematis Virginiana	2 3	hP	white	15	5		Very fine ornamental plants for a piazza, or for making a screen. Should have some support where they are planted out. All are pretty flowering.
4756	Flammula	1 2	..	..	..	5		
4757	ligusticifolia	2 3	..	..	10	10		
4758	azurea grandiflora	2 3	..	blue	..	10		
4760	"Sophia"	1 2	..	li. pur.	..	10		
4764	Clitoria Ternatea	1 2	..	blue	..	10		Beautiful green-house and conservatory climbers.
4766	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4768	Cobaea scandens	2 3	†tP	purple	20	10		Rapid growing.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packt.</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
4774 <i>Convolvulus</i> <i>ureus</i> <i>superbus</i>	2 3	hA	gold	5	10	cts.		
4777 <i>major</i> (Morning Glory)	2 3	hA	mixed	10	5			
4780 <i>Mauritanicus</i>	2 3	hP	blue	trai.	10			
Cypress Vine								See <i>Ipomoea Quamoclit.</i>
4782 <i>Dolichos</i> <i>Lablab</i>	2 3	gP	purple	10	5			
4784 — <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5			
4786 in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
4790 <i>Hedysarum</i> <i>coronarium</i>	3	thB	red	3	5			
4792 — <i>album</i>	3	..	white	..	5			
4796 <i>Ipomoea</i> <i>Burridgii</i>	2 3	hA	crim.	10	5			
4798 <i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	5			
4800 — <i>lutea</i>	2 3	..	yellow	..	5			
4802 hybrid <i>Nebraskiensis</i>	2 3	..	var.	..	5			
4807 <i>Horsfalliae</i>	2 3	tP	rose	15	25			
4808 <i>hederacea</i> <i>grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	blue	..	5			
4810 — <i>marmorata</i>	2 3	..	mar.	..	5			
4812 Nil	2 3	..	purple	..	5			
4814 <i>limbata</i>	2 3	..	v. & w.	5	5			
4816 <i>Mexicana</i> <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10			
4820 <i>Bona Nox</i>	2 3	tA	..	10	5			
4824 <i>Learii</i>	2 3	gP	v. b.	..	25			
4826 <i>rubra</i> <i>cerulea</i>	2 3	..	b. & r.	8	10			
4828 — <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10			
4834 Madame Anne	2 3	hA	sc. & w.	10	5			
4835 <i>Quamoclit</i>	2 3	tA	scarlet	..	5			
4837 — <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5			
4840 — <i>rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5			
4840a — <i>hederæfolia</i> <i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	5			
4842 —in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
4845 <i>Kennedy</i> <i>Comptoniana</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25			
4854 <i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	..	scarlet	4	25			
4856 <i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	..	d. red	..	25			
4858 <i>purpurea</i>	2	..	red	6	25			
4861 <i>Lathyrus</i> <i>odoratus</i> , (Sweet Peas, "Butterfly")	1 3	hA	..	..	5			
4862 White	1 3	..	white	..	5			
4864 Light Blue and Purple	1 3	..	l.b. & p.	..	5			
4865 Dark Red	1 3	..	red	..	5			
4868 Blush	1 3	..	blush	..	5			
4872 Tricolor, "Capt. Clark"	1 3	..	tri.	..	5			
4874 Black Purple	1 3	..	purple	..	5			
4876 Striped	1 3	..	stri.	..	5			
4878 Invincible Scarlet	1 3	..	scarlet	..	5			
4879 Princess Beatrice	2 3	..	car.	..	5			
4880 mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5			
4882 Everlasting	2	hP	crim.	8	5			
4884 —White	2	..	white	..	10			
4884a Lord Anson's	1 3	..	blue	6	5			
4884b " " <i>albus</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5			
4885 Painted Lady	2 3	hA	rose	4	5			
4886 <i>Lophospermum</i> <i>scandens</i>	2 3	tP	d. & ro.	8	10			Showy green-house plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
4888	<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i>	1 3	tgP	pur.	10	cts.	
4890	<i>Baileya</i> ana	1 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4892	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4894	<i>Emeryana rosea</i>	1 3	..	rose	..	10	<i>Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.</i>
4895	<i>purpurea grandiflora</i>	1 3	..	pur.	..	10	
4896	<i>semperflorens rosea</i>	1 3	..	rose	..	10	
4897	<i>semperflorens violacea</i>	1 3	..	violet	..	10	
4900	in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4902	Nasturtium, (Tropaeolum majus.) Blood colored	2 3	tA	d. r.	5	5	
4904	Yellow	2 3	..	orange	..	5	<i>Tropaeolum. Very good for screens or stone walls. All are very showy in flower, and are desirable acquisitions to gardens.</i>
4908	<i>Schultzii</i>	2 3	..	d. sc.	..	5	
4910	<i>Scheurman's</i>	2 3	..	spot.	..	5	
4910a	— <i>coccineum</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4911	<i>atropurpureum</i>	2 3	..	dk. pur.	..	5	
4911a	<i>coccineum</i>	2 3	..	red	..	5	
4912	<i>hemisphaericum</i>	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4912a	<i>Roeglianum</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
4912b	Passiflora coerulea	2 3	hP	blue	10	10	<i>Passion Flowers are very pretty and curious.</i>
4913	— <i>grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	..	6	5
4915	Phaseolus Caracalla	2 3	..	lilac	5	10	<i>Desirable climber, producing curious snail-like and sweet-scented flowers.</i>
4916	Thunbergia alata	2 3	thhP	bf. & d.	..	5	
4918	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	<i>Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them.</i>
4920	— <i>aurantiaca</i>	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4922	— <i>Bakeri</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4924	— <i>Fryeri</i>	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4926	— <i>sulphurea</i>	2 3	..	sul.	..	5	
4928	— <i>intus alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4930	—in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4932	Tropaeolum canariense	2 3	hhA	yel.	6	5	<i>These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly. Fine for either the conservatory or out-door decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also <i>Nasturtium</i>. Nos. 4954 and 4596 should be grown in pots.</i>
4934	<i>Lobbianum</i>	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5	
4936	— <i>Brilliant</i>	2 3	..	d. s.	..	5	
4944	— <i>Queen Victoria</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4946	— <i>Lucifer</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
4948	— <i>Spitfire</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
4948a	— <i>Crown Prince of Prussia</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
4948b	— <i>Lilli Smith</i>	2 3	..	cr. sc.	..	10	
4950	— <i>fulgens</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
4952	<i>Moritzianum</i>	2 3	..	o. & y.	..	10	
4954	<i>pentaphyllum</i>	2 3	tgP	..	4	10	
4956	<i>tricolorum</i>	2 3	..	o. & p.	..	25	



Olmsted's Mole Trap, \$1.50 each.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS.

	All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.	Time of Flowering		Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
		Flowers	Blossoms						
4964	Abobra viridiflora	2	3	tA	green	6	cts. 5	Pretty scarlet fruit.	
4966	Benincasa cerifera	2	3	..	yel.	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.	
4968	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental.		
4970	Coccinia Indica	2	3	..	..	6	10	Oblong fruit, marked with white lines. Turns red when ripe.
4972	Cucumis erinaceus	2	3	hhA	yel.	8	5		
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	..	5	
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2	3	..	..	10	5	Extremely rapid growth and curious fruits.
4976	grossulariæformis	2	..	..	..	6	5	
4978	odoratissimus	2	..	..	..	..	5	
4980	perennis	2	3	..	..	15	5	
								Orange)	
4982	Cucurbita aurantiaca (Mock	2	..	tA	..	..	5	
4983	Egg-shaped	2	..	..	..	10	5	
4984	Apple-shaped	2	..	..	..	..	5	
4986	vittata (green bottom)	2	..	..	..	15	5	
4988	Hercules' Club	2	..	..	..	..	5	
4990	lagenaria (bottle gourd)	2	..	..	..	..	5	
4991	" " Miniature	2	..	..	..	..	5	
4994	Melopepo, miniature	2	..	..	..	10	5	
4996	—striata	2	..	..	..	12	5	
4998	Cyclanthera explodens	2	..	hhA	..	8	10	Curious.	
5000	Epopépon vitifolius	3	..	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.	
5004	Lagenaria siphon	3	..	..	yel.	..	5	Siphon Gourd.
5006	Martynia proboscidea	3	..	hhA	l. b.	2	5	Curious, and fine for pickles.	
5008	Momordica balsamina	2	3	..	yel.	10	5		
5010	charantia	2	3	..	..	..	5	
5012	Elaterium	2	3	..	..	..	5	The well-known Balsam Pear and Apple.
5014	Mukia scabrella	3	..	..	..	..	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2	3	tA	scar.	15	5	Scarlet Runner bean.	
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	..	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.	
5022	Solanum , white Egg Plant	3	..	tA	..	1	5		
5024	scarlet "	3	..	..	scar.	..	5	
5026	striped "	3	..	..	stri.	2	5	
5038	Pseudo-Capsicum nanum	3	..	gP	white	1	10		
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid	3	..	tA	bl.	2	10		
5042	robustum	2	3	..	pur.	3	10		
5046	capsicastrum	2	3	gP	yel.	2	10		
5047	Hendersonii	2	3	..	pur.	..	10		
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3	..	..	white	4	10	
5050	coccinea	2	..	..	yel.	..	10	
5052	palmata	3	..	..	white	..	10	Serpent Cucumber. Curious.

SEEDS OF
EVERLASTINGS
FOR THE
FORMATION OF WREATHS AND WINTER BOUQUETS.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail</i>		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
5054 Aeroclinium roseum		2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	One of the most beautiful Everlastings, much used for winter bouquets.
5056 —album		2	..	white	..	5	
5057 —mixed		2	..	mixed	..	5	
5060 Ammobium alatum		2	hhP	whie	2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061 alatum grandiflorum		2	..	..	..	10
5062 Gomphrena globosa		2	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers, also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets.
5064 —alba		2	..	white	..	5	
5066 —carnea		2	..	pink	..	5	
5070 —striata		2	..	stri.	..	5	
5071 —nana compacta		2	..	v. red	½	5	
5072 —in vars.		2	..	mixed	1	5	
5074 aurantiaca		2	..	ornge	..	5	
5076 Helichrysum bracteatum		2	3	..	yel.	3	Eternal Flowers. All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets.
5078 —album		2	3	..	white	..	
5080 —macranthum		2	3	..	rose	..	
5081 —mixed		2	3	..	mixed	..	
5086 Blood Red		2	3	..	d. red	1	
5098 monstrosum double		2	3	..	mixed	2	
5100 —dwarf		2	3	..	..	½
5107 Helipterum Sanfordii		2	tA	yel.	1	10	Resemble Helichrysum, and are used in the same way.
5108 antheraoides		2	..	..	..	10
5110 Rhodanthe maculata		2	3	..	rose	..	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114 —alba		2	3	..	white	½	
5118 Manglesii		2	3	..	rose	..	
5119 mixed		2	3	..	mixed	1	
5120 Xeranthemum annuum		2	hA	pur.	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings, retaining their color and form longest of all.
5122 —album		2	..	white	..	5	
5125 multiflorum		2	..	purple	..	5	
5126 —album		2	..	white	..	5	
5127 —superbissimum		2	..	dbl. bl.	..	10	

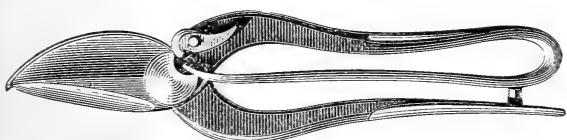
SEEDS OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of Winter Bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
5128 Agrostis nebulosa*	2	hA	ap.	1	5	cts.	Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130 pulchella	2	..	..	..	5	
5132 minutiflora	2	..	..	..	10	
5136 Andropogon argenteus*	3	hP	..	3	5		Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138 Arundo Donax	3	..	..	10	5	
5140 —fol. variegata*	3	..	..	..	10	
5142 festucoides variegata*	3	4	10		Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental.
5144 Avena sterilis	2	3	hA	..	3	5	
5150 Briza geniculata	2	1	5		Quaking Grass, so called on account of the quaking character of the spikelets.
5152 gracilis	2	..	..	..	5	
5154 maxima	2	..	..	1½	5	
5158 Brizopyrum siculum	2	½	5		Fine dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160 Bromus brizæformis	2	hP	..	2	5		
5162 macrostachyus	2	..	..	..	5	
5164 madritensis	2	5		Interesting, but hardly useful. To this genus belongs that pest of the farmer, the Chess or Cheat Grass.
5166 Chloris barbata	2	..	..	1	5	
5168 truncata "vera"	2	..	..	½	5	
5170 Chrysurus cynosuroides	2	hA	..	1	5		Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5172 Coix lachryma	2	3	..	..	1½	5
5174 Chinensis	2	3	..	..	..	5
5175 Cryptopyrum Richardsoni	2	2	10		Job's Tears, so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.
5175a Cynosurus elegans	2	hP	..	..	5	
5175b Dactylis glaucescens	2	..	..	3	10	
5176 Eleusine barcinonensis	2	3	hA	..	1	5	Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> , Wire Grass, is common in door-yards.
5176a corocana	2	3	..	..	..	5
5176b Indica	2	3	..	..	..	5
5178 Elymus hystrix	2	3	hP	..	4	5	From the Crimea. Odd.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

	Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
5180 Eragrostis elegans	2	hA	ap.	1	5		
5182 <i>amabilis</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5183 <i>Abyssinica</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5184 <i>maxima</i>	2	..	..	..	10		
5185 <i>suaveolens</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5188 Erianthus Ravennæ	2 3	hP	..	10	5		
5190 — <i>foliis variegatis*</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10		
5192 Eulalia Japonica	2 3	..	..	5	10		
5195 Festuca heterophylla	2 3	..	..	2	5		
5198 Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) cau- data	2 3	tP	..	..	10		
5200 Japonica	2 3	..	..	6	10		
5202 <i>latifolia</i>	2 3	..	..	8	10		
5205 Gynerium argenteum*	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5207 — <i>fol. variegatum*</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10		
5208 <i>jubatum</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10		
5210 <i>roseum*</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10		
5212 Hordeum jubatum	2 3	hA	..	2	5		
5214 Isolepis gracilis	2 3	..	..	2	5		
5216 Lagurus ovatus	2 3	..	..	2	5		
5225 Panicum virgatum	2 3	hP	..	4	5		
5226 <i>sulcatum</i>	2 3	..	..	8	10		
5228 Pennisetum villosum	2 3	..	..	1½	5		
5239 Poa amabilis	2 3	..	..	2	10		
5230 Setaria macrochaeta	2 3	hA	..	1½	5		
5234 Stipa pennata*	2	hP	..	..	5		
5235 <i>elegantissima</i>	2	..	..	..	10		
5237 Tricholæna violacea	2 3	..	..	..	10		
5242 Tripsacum dactyloides	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5248 Zea Japonica	2 3	hA	..	3	5		
5252 <i>Curagua Maize</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5255 <i>New Miniature Maize</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5		



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.

The Best of All.

No. 1, 7 inches.. \$2 00 each. No. 3, 9 inches.. \$3 00 each.
" 2, 8 " .. 2 50 " " 4, 10 " .. 3 50 "AMERICAN CRESCENT
SCUFFLE HOE.

Handled.....75c. each

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Long experience in selecting enables us to make up Collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, either raised here or imported from the most reliable seed growers in Europe, insures assortments of the rarest sorts and finest qualities; all of the growth of the past season and **TRUE TO NAME**.

COLLECTIONS OF

100	Varieties of	Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, for	.....	\$4 00
50	do.	do.	do.	2 00
25	do.	Annuals,	.....	1 00
12	do.	do.	.....	50
25	do.	More Rare Annuals	.....	2 00
10	do.	do.	.....	1 00
50	do.	Choice Green-house Seeds,	.....	8 00
25	do.	do.	do.	4 00
12	do.	do.	do.	2 50
20	do.	do.	Hardy Biennials and Perennials, for	.....
25	do.	do.	American Seeds for European Culture, for	.....
50	do.	do.	do.	4 00

 All Strictly Our Own Selection. 

IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots or shallow boxes in a frame, or in the house, and when an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when about three or four inches high. This should be done during or immediately after showery weather. *Asters do finely sown in the open ground in the middle of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering.*

 In ordering these Collections, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTIONS OF

No.	1—18	Varieties Double Quilled German Asters	.....	\$0 50
"	4—12	do.	do.	40
"	7—6	do.	do.	25
"	9—16	do.	Dwarf	50
"	10—12	do.	do.	40
"	13—6	do.	do.	25
"	16—12	do.	New Dwarf Bouquet	50
"	17—8	do.	do.	40
"	19—6	do.	do.	25
"	28—12	do.	Pyramidal German	50
"	31—6	do.	do.	25
"	35—12	do.	Dwarf Bouquet	50
"	36—8	do.	do.	40
"	39—6	do.	do.	25
"	40—12	do.	Emperor	75
"	41—8	do.	do.	50
"	45—6	do.	do.	40
"	46—24	do.	Truffaut's Paeony Perfection	1 25
"	48—18	do.	do.	1 00
"	51—12	do.	do.	60
"	54—8	do.	do.	50
"	54a—6	do.	do.	35
"	57—12	do.	Imbrique Pompon	50
"	58—8	do.	do.	40
"	60—6	do.	do.	25
"	61—8	do.	Dwarf Paeony Perfection	50
"	62—6	do.	do.	40
"	62a—4	do.	Lilliput Asters	25

Improved French and German Asters—Continued.

No. 63—12	Varieties	Chrysanthemum-flowered	Asters		\$0 75
“ 64—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
“ 66—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
“ 67—18	do.	Dwarf	do.	do.	1 00
“ 69—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	75
“ 70—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
“ 72—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
“ 75—12	do.	Large-flowered	Rose	do.	50
“ 75a—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
“ 76—6	do.	New Victoria	Needle	do.	65
“ 77a—6	do.	Large-flowered	Rose	do.	30
“ 80—4	do.	White-centered	Crown	do.	30
“ 83—12	do.	Betteridge's	Quilled	do.	50
“ 84—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
“ 86—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	25
“ 88—12	do.	New	Victoria	do.	60
“ 89—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
“ 92—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	35
“ 92a—6	do.	New	Dwarf	Victoria	40
“ 92b—12	do.	Needle	or Hedge-hog	do.	75
“ 93—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
“ 95—10	do.	Uhland		do.	50
“ 98—6	do.	do.		do.	30
“ 99—6	do.	Pyramidal	Hedge-hog	do.	40
“ 101—6	do.	New	Schiller	do.	25
“ 102—8	do.	do.		do.	30
“ 104—6	do.	Goliath		do.	35
“ 106—4	do.	New	Washington	do.	50

GERMAN TEN WEEKS & OTHER STOCKS.

Sow at the same time, and treat in precisely the same manner as Asters, except that they may be transplanted several times with advantage in the earlier stages of growth, the shift tending to give them a more compact and dwarf habit.

NOTE In ordering, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

COLLECTIONS OF

No. 107—24	Varieties	Dwarf	German	Ten Weeks	Stocks	\$1 25
“ 110—18	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1 00
“ 113—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	75
“ 119—6	do.	do.	Bouquet	do.	do.	40
“ 120—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	65
“ 121—24	do.	do.	Large	Flowering	do.	1 25
“ 125—18	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1 00
“ 128—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	75
“ 131—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
“ 132a—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
“ 134—8	do.	Pyramidal	do.	Dwarf	do.	60
“ 137—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
“ 138—12	do.	Tree	or Giant	Ten Weeks	do.	80
“ 140—8	do.	New	Tree	or Giant	do.	50
“ 143—6	do.	do.	do.	Perfection	do.	40
“ 146—6	do.	Wall-Flower-leaved	Dwarf	do.	do.	40
“ 147—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	60
“ 152—8	do.	Intermediate	German	do.	do.	50
“ 152a—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
“ 153—6	do.	Dwarf	Perpetual	do.	do.	40
“ 155—4	do.	New	East	Lothian	Winter	40
“ 161—12	do.	Fine	Winter	do.	do.	60
“ 162—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
“ 164—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
“ 165—4	do.	Dwarf	Bouquet	Winter	do.	40
“ 167—5	do.	Corcadeau	Winter	do.	do.	40
“ 170—12	do.	Double	German	Wall	Flower	1 00
“ 171a—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	75
“ 173—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	60

ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

COLLECTIONS OF

No. 176-12	Varieties Dwarf Rocket Larkspur	.....	\$0 50
" 177- 6	do. do. do. do.	.....	40
" 179-10	do. Tall do. do.	.....	50
" 180- 6	do. do. do. do.	.....	40
" 182a-6	do. New Bismarck do.	.....	40
" 183- 5	do. Dwarf Candelabrum formed Larkspur	.....	40
" 185- 6	do. New Emperor Larkspur	.....	40
" 188- 6	do. Hybrid Double do.	.....	30
" 191- 6	do. Ranunculus-flowered Larkspur	.....	30
" 194- 8	do. Tall Branching do.	.....	40
" 194a-6	do. do. do. do.	.....	30
" 196-10	do. Finest Dwarf Snapdragon	.....	50
" 197- 6	do. do. do. do.	.....	40
" 200-12	do. Double Prize Hollyhocks	.....	1 00
" 201- 8	do. do. do. do.	.....	75
" 203- 6	do. do. do. do.	.....	60
" 212- 8	do. Marvel of Peru	.....	40
" 212a-12	do. do. do.	.....	50
" 215- 6	do. Marvel of Peru (with variegated leaves)	.....	35
" 218-12	do. Double Carnation Poppies	.....	40
" 221-12	do. Paeony-flowered do.	.....	40
" 222- 6	do. Double Dwarf Paeony-flowered Poppy	.....	35
" 224- 6	do. Ranunculus-flowered Poppy	.....	35
" 228- 8	do. Double Dwarf Scabious	.....	35
" 230- 6	do. Dwarf Double Sweet Scabious	.....	30
" 233- 6	do. Beautiful Double Zinnia	.....	40
" 234-10	do. do. do.	.....	50
" 235- 8	do. Dwarf do. do.	.....	60
" 236- 6	do. do. do. do.	.....	50
" 239-10	do. Sweet Peas	.....	40
" 242-10	do. Double French Marigold	.....	40
" 244- 6	do. do. do.	.....	30
" 245- 6	do. do. African do.	.....	30
" 246- 6	do. Centaurea Cyanus (Corn Blue Bottle)	.....	40
" 247- 8	do. Annual Chrysanthemum	.....	40
" 248-12	do. Fine Heartsease, or Pansy	.....	75
" 249-18	do. do. do.	.....	1 00
" 250- 8	do. do. do.	.....	60
" 251- 6	do. do. do.	.....	50
" 254-12	do. Fine China Pink (Hedgewigii, etc.)	.....	50
" 254a- 8	do. do. do.	.....	40
" 255- 6	do. do. do.	.....	30
" 257-10	do. Helichrysum, or Eternal Flowers fl. pl.	.....	50
" 257a-12	do. do. do. do.	.....	60
" 257b- 8	do. do. do. do.	.....	40
" 257c- 6	do. do. do. do.	.....	30
" 259- 6	do. do. monstrosum nanum do.	.....	35
" 260- 8	do. Fine Salpiglossis	.....	40
" 261- 8	do. Salpiglossis, Dwarf	.....	40
" 262- 6	do. do. Large flowering	.....	40
" 263- 8	do. Schizanthus	.....	40
" 266- 6	do. Double Dwarf Jacobaea	.....	40
" 267-10	do. Beautiful Single Dahlia	.....	75
" 268- 6	do. do. do.	.....	50
" 269-12	do. Fine Large-flowering Petunias	.....	1 25
" 272- 6	do. do. do.	.....	75
" 273-12	do. Double Fringed do.	.....	1 50
" 274- 6	do. do. do.	.....	90
" 275-12	do. Double do.	.....	1 50
" 278- 6	do. do. do.	.....	80

Assortments of Flower Seeds—Continued.

No. 279—10	Varieties Digitalis (Fox Glove).....	\$0 40
" 281—10	do. Beautiful Phlox Drummondii.....	75
" 283—12	do. do. Portulaca.....	60
" 286—6	do. Double do.	1 00
" 289—12	do. Amarantus (ornamental foliage).....	50
" 290—6	do. Xeranthemum.....	35
" 292—6	do. Globe Amaranths (Everlasting Flowers).....	40
" 294—10	do. Lobelia.....	50
" 295—6	do. do.	40
" 296—6	do. Cyclamen Persicum and grandiflorum	1 10
" 298—12	do. Tall Nasturtium.....	40
" 298a—8	do. do. do.	30
" 301—8	do. Dwarf Tom Thumb Nasturtium.....	40
" 302—12	do. do. do.	50
" 304—10	do. French Camellia-flowered Balsams.....	75
" 308—6	do. do. do. do. Improved.....	40
" 310—8	do. Hardy Ipomeas.....	40
" 313—12	do. Ornamental Grasses.....	50
" 314—25	do. do. do.	1 00
" 316—12	do. Small Ornamental Gourds.....	50
" 317—8	do. Fine Cannas.....	50
" 319—12	do. do. do.	75
" 320—25	do. do. do.	1 50
" 321a—6	do. do. do. (dark leaved).....	50
" 322—50	do. German Carnation and Picotee.....	4 00
" 325—25	do. do. do. do.	2 00
" 328—18	do. do. do. do.	1 50
" 329—12	do. do. do. do.	1 00
" 330—6	do. do. do. do.	60
" 330a—12	do. Dianthus plumarius Scoticus fl. pl.	1 25
" 331—10	do. Nemophila.....	35
" 334—6	do. Alpine Plants.....	40
" 340—8	do. Aquilegia.....	40
" 343—8	do. Campanula.....	40
" 346—6	do. Fine Sweet William.....	40
" 352—6	do. Coleus.....	75
" 353—18	do. do.	2 00
" 354—12	do. do.	1 50
" 355—6	do. Fringed Chinese Primrose.....	75
" 356—8	do. do. do. do.	1 00
" 357—10	do. do. do. do.	1 25
" 357a—12	do. do. do. do.	1 50
" 357b—5	do. Double do. do.	1 50
" 358—12	do. Fuchsia.....	1 25
" 360—12	do. Heliotrope.....	1 00
" 361—6	do. do.	60
" 364—12	do. Tropaeolum Lobbianum.....	60
" 365—6	do. do. do.	35
" 366—8	do. Solanum.....	60
" 367—6	do. Tuberous-rooted Begonias.....	1 00
" 368—8	do. Mignonette.....	40
" 370—8	do. Ricinus (Castor Oil Beans).....	40
" 372—6	do. Verbena.....	60
" 375—6	do. Potentilla, Double.....	1 00
" 377—12	do. Caladium.....	2 00
" 378—6	do. do.	1 00
" 380—12	do. Ferns.....	1 50
" 385—6	do. Lantana.....	60

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

	pkts.		pkts.
Abronia umbellata grandiflora.....	10 cts.	Gypsophila paniculata.....	5 cts.
Ageratum Mexicanum.....	5 "	acutifolia.....	5 "
—albūm.....	5 "	Heliophila araboides.....	10 "
Alyssum maritimum.....	5 "	Heliotropium grandiflorum, 'Chieftain'.....	10 "
Amarantus tricolor.....	5 "	Iberis odorata.....	5 "
Ammobium alatum.....	5 "	umbellata.....	5 "
Aquilegia chrysantha.....	10 "	amara.....	5 "
Aster chrysanthemiflora.....	10 "	Kauffussia amelloides.....	5 "
—alba.....	10 "	Leptosiphon (Gilia) densiflorus.....	5 "
Balsams, Camellia-flowered.....	10 "	Lobelia gracilis.....	5 "
Cacalia coccinea.....	5 "	Erinus.....	5 "
Callirhoe pedata.....	5 "	Malope grandiflora.....	5 "
Centranthus macrosiphon.....	5 "	Mimulus moschatus.....	10 "
—dwarf.....	5 "	Phlox Drummondii grandiflora.....	10 "
Chrysanthemum inodorum.....	10 "	Reseda odorata pyramidalis (Mignonette).....	5 "
Collinsia bicolor.....	5 "	Silene Schafta.....	5 "
verna.....	5 "	Smilax asparagoides (Myrsiphyllum).....	25 "
Cuphea strigulosa.....	10 "	Spraguea umbellata.....	25 "
miniatā.....	10 "	Statice, assorted.....	5 "
purpurea.....	10 "	Stevia serrata.....	10 "
Dianthus Chinensis.....	5 "	Stocks, Ten Weeks.....	10 "
Digitalis, assorted.....	5 "	Verbena, assorted.....	5 "
Gaillardia picta "Aurora Borealis".....	5 "	Viola tricolor, <i>finest</i>	25 "
Gilia tricolor.....	5 "	Viscaria oculata.....	5 "
Globe Amaranths, assorted.....	5 "	Zinnia, all the double varieties.....	5 "
Godetia, assorted.....	5 "		

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

	pkts.		pkts.
Ageratum Mexicanum nanum.....	5 cts.	Lobelia Erinus and vars.....	5 cts.
Alyssum maritimum.....	5 "	gracilis and vars.....	5 "
Aubrieta deltoidea.....	10 "	Lupinus nanus.....	5 "
Calandrinia umbellata.....	10 "	subcarnosus.....	5 "
Cosmidium Burridgeanum.....	5 "	Mignonette.....	5 "
Cerastium tomentosum.....	25 "	Mimulus moschatus.....	10 "
Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella.....	10 "	Nemophila insignis.....	5 "
Convolvulus Mauritanicus.....	10 "	maculata.....	5 "
aureus superbus.....	10 "	Pansy, vars. (<i>finest</i>).....	25 "
Dwarf Nasturtiums.....	5 "	Petunia plena and spotted.....	25 "
Eschscholtzia tenuifolia.....	5 "	Portulaca (<i>Double</i>).....	10 "
Eucharidium grandiflorum.....	5 "	Sanvitalia procumbens (<i>Double</i>).....	5 "
Fenzlia dianthiflora.....	25 "	Saponaria Calabrica.....	5 "
Gilia nivalis.....	5 "	Sedum coeruleum.....	10 "
rosea splendens.....	5 "	Silene pendula ruberrima.....	5 "
Heliophila araboides.....	10 "	Spraguea umbellata.....	25 "
Iberis amara.....	5 "	Verbena (<i>finest</i>).....	10 "
rosea.....	5 "	Virginian Stock.....	5 "
Limnanthes Douglasii.....	5 "		

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.

	PER OZ.
Ageratum Mexicanum , "Blue Gem".....	\$0 75
Alyssum maritimum (<i>Sweet Alyssum</i>).....	40
Amarantus tricolor (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>).....	40
Asters , mixed China.....	50
Balsams , mixed Double Paris.....	40
" double pure white, ".....	1 00
" double crimson, ".....	1 00
" fine mixed Camellia-flowered.....	75
Balloon Vine	30
Candytuft , best white.....	25
Carnation Pink (<i>Common</i>).....	75
" extra fine double, mixed.....	4 00
Centaurea candidissima	5 00
" gymnocarpa.....	1 25
Cineraria maritima (<i>Dusty Miller</i>).....	40
Cockscomb , mixed.....	50
Convolvulus major (<i>Mixed Morning Glory</i>).....	15
" <i>minor (dwarf)</i>	25
Coreopsis (Callopsis) marmorata	20
Cypress Vine (<i>red or white</i>).....	40
Four O'Clocks , finest mixed.....	20
" striped leaved.....	25
Gaillardia picta Lorenziana	60
Gilia , 5 vars, each.....	25
Globe Amaranth , (<i>Bachelor's Buttons</i>), mixed.....	30
Hollyhock , splendid double, mixed.....	60
Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket.....	30
Lobelia <i>Erinus speciosa</i>	60
Lupins mixed.....	25
Marigold , "New Meteor".....	35
Mignonette , sweet.....	15
" <i>Giant Pyramidal</i>	35
" <i>" Crimson Queen "</i>	40
" <i>" Golden Queen "</i>	40
Nasturtium , mixed Tom Thumb.....	25
Nemophila , mixed.....	25
Pansy , or Heart's Ease , mixed.....	1 oz. \$0 75 to 5 00
Peas , Sweet, mixed.....	1 lb. \$0 50
Petunia , fine mixed.....	15
" <i>New Inimitable Dwarf</i>	3 00
Phlox Drummondii , fine mixed.....	50
" " <i>large-flowering, mixed</i>	75
" " <i>grandiflora splendens</i>	75
Pink , mixed Double China.....	40
Poppy , mixed Carnation.....	25
Portulaca , splendid mixture.....	40
" <i>mixed dor</i>	6 00

Various Vegetable Seeds that may be Sown in each Month from February to September.

APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
Sow in Hot-Bed.	Sow in Open Ground.	Sow in Open Ground.	Sow in Open Ground.	Sow in Open Ground.	Sow in Open Ground.
Sweet Corn,	Artichoke,	Bush Beans,	Beans,	Bush Beans,	Cabbage,
Cucumber,	Asparagus,	Lima, do	Beet,	Corn Salad,	for Cold Frames.
Egg Plant,	English Beans,	Cranberry Pole do	Carrot,	Cucumber,	Cauliflower,
Melon,	Cranberry Pole do	Beet,	Sweet Corn,	Endive,	for Cold Frames.
Pepper,	Scarlet Runners,	Broccoli,	Corn Salad,	Lettuce,	Corn Salad,
Tomato.	Bret,	Brussels Sprouts,	Cress,	Welsh Onion,	Cress,
	Broccoli,	Early Cabbage,	Cucumber,	Early Peas,	Siberian Kale,
	Brussels Sprouts,	Carrot,	Endive,	Radish,	Lettuce,
	Late Cabbage,	Early Cauliflower,	Gherkin,	Spinach,	Mustard,
	Carrot,	Sweet Corn,	Kale,	Winter Radish,	Spinach,
	Cauliflower,	Cress,	Kohlrabi,	Turnip.	Turnip.
	Celery,	Cucumber,	Lettuce,		
	Sweet Corn,	Endive,	Nasturtium,		
	Cress,	Kale,	Okra,		
	Brussels Sprouts,	Kohlrabi,	Early Peas,		
	Early Cabbage,	Lettuce,	Pumpkin,		
	Carrot,	Melon,	Radish,		
	Cauliflower,	Nasturtium,	Spinach,		
	Celery,	Okra,	Squash,		
	Cress,	Early Peas,	White Fr. Turnip,		
	White Endive,	Potatoes,	Ruta Baga.		
	Kale,	Pumpkin,			
	Kohlrabi,	Radish,			
	Leek,	Salsify,			
	Lettuce,	Spinach,			
	Onion,	Squash,			
	Parsley,	Herbs.			
	Parsnip,				
	Peas,				
	Potatoes,				
	Radish,				
	Rhubarb,				
	Salsify,				
	Spinach,				
	Tomato,				
	Early Turnip,				
	All Herbs.				

THE
Great Eastern Potato,
THE
Latest sterling introduction

—NEW—

PINE APPLE SQUASH.

Gray Seeded
BUTTER LETTUCE,
THE FINEST
of all the heading sorts.

SNOWBALL
Cauliflower
one of the
FINEST
FOR FRAMES.